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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 15-6 (59-43). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 15-6 (59-43). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 13-7 (55-45). Tomorrow variable. ROME: Showers. Temp. 23-16 (73-61). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21-11 (70-52).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 20 S. Sch. | Belgium ..... 20 B. Fr. | Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr. | Eire ..... 15 P. | Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | France ..... 2.50 F. | Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Greece ..... 18 Drs. | India ..... Rs. 3 | Iran ..... 35 Rials | Italy ..... 200 Lire | Israel ..... I.£ 2.40 | Luxembourg ..... 20 L. Fr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr. | Netherlands ..... 1.50 Fl. | Nigeria ..... 20 K. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc. | Spain ..... 30 Ptas. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr. | Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr. | Turkey ..... 7 £t. | U.S. Military (Eur.) ..... 40 c. | Yugoslavia ..... 7.50 D.

Leaders of Greece And Turkey Confer 1st Time in 8 Years

By John M. Goshko

BRUSSELS, June 1 (WP).—The Premiers of Greece and Turkey conferred here for more than three hours yesterday and decided that the tensions created by the Cyprus problem "should be resolved peacefully and through negotiations."

A brief communiqué indicated that the meeting between Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis and Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel involved more atmospherics than substance and that the two countries are still a long way from settling their differences.

But the meeting—the first private encounter between Greek and Turkish premiers since 1967—was regarded as a potentially important first step toward putting the two countries on the road to reconciliation.

After NATO Summit

The talks grew out of the summit meeting of NATO heads of government that ended here Friday night. As the result of intensive, behind-the-scenes persuasion by other NATO leaders, the two Premiers agreed to remain behind for a discussion.

Their communiqué said that the two had agreed "to bring their support to the intercommunal negotiations in Vienna." This was a reference to the talks between the leaders of the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities, Rauf Denktash and Glafkos Clerides, that are going on with the participation of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

These talks had been scheduled to resume in Vienna this Thursday. However, it was announced yesterday that they are being postponed indefinitely to give the Turkish-Cypriot side more time for preparation.

The communiqué also touched on some of the other Greek-Turkish frictions that have cropped up in the wake of the Cyprus dispute. It reaffirmed that the disagreement over apportioning control of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea between the two countries should be submitted to the World Court in The Hague.

The communique said there would be accelerated expert consultation on the question of air space over Greece. Since limiting its NATO participation, Greece has restricted use of its air space for military flights, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns acknowledged Friday that a plane in which he was flying recently was forced to detour around Greece and travel over Bulgaria.

Greeks Exclude War

ATHENS, June 1 (UPI).—Greek leaders said today that they believe the meeting in Brussels has removed the danger of war in the Aegean.

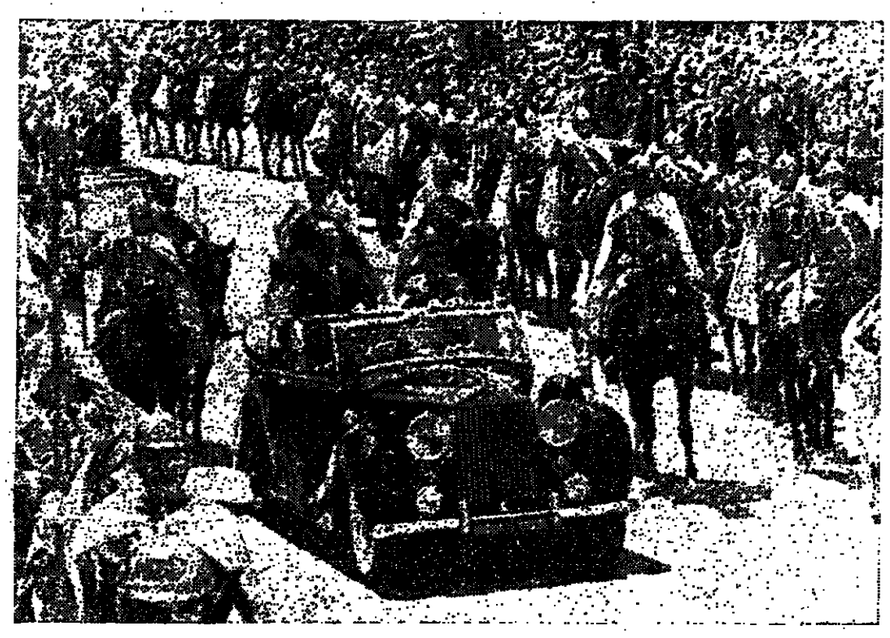
"The first important point arising from the meeting and the communiqué which followed is the reference to the fact that all problems will be settled through negotiations. This excludes the possibility of war," Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios told newsmen.

Mr. Caramanlis said his meeting with Mr. Demirel "diminished tension and created conditions for a constructive dialogue."



United Press International.

BUSY WEEKEND—President Ford with President Sadat of Egypt in Salzburg yesterday after arriving from Madrid, where he and Gen. Franco were hailed on Saturday.



After Warm, Showy Madrid Welcome

Ford, Spanish Discuss Bases, Aid

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, June 1 (NYT).—President Ford came to Madrid yesterday in an effort to ease the way toward a new agreement that will preserve the American air and naval presence in Spain.

Arthur Hartmann, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said that in none of Mr. Ford's talks were any specific details of a new base agreement discussed. He said Mr. Ford and the Spanish head of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, had expressed confidence in the successful conclusion of the talks but indicated that the terms would probably have to be modified to meet Spanish demands for an upgrading of the bilateral relationship.

The United States leases three air bases—one in Torrejon, outside Madrid; one in Zaragoza, which is used principally for training, and an inactive one in Moron, near Seville. The most important installation is considered the naval base at Rota, on the Mediterranean coast south of Seville.

In return, the United States has furnished military, technical and cultural aid amounting to $300 million under the current agreement. The Spanish now say that this is not enough.

The President, who called his visit "the recognition of Spain's significance as a friend and partner," received an elaborate and friendly greeting from Gen. Franco and tens of thousands of Spaniards who lined the sunny and flag-bedecked route from Barajas Airport to the 18th-century Monclos Palace on the western outskirts of Madrid, his residence during his 22-hour stay here.

Mr. Ford came here from Brussels, where at a NATO summit meeting he had tried to push for closer relations between Spain and the alliance. But the reaction of most NATO members was cool and the final communiqué made no mention of Spain's status in Western defense.

The President and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who accompanied him here, thus had to contend with a partner grown increasingly restive and sulky over its unequal status in Western defense and unwilling to continue the bilateral "agreement on friendship and cooperation" on its present terms. The United States has had bases in Spain since 1953 and the present agreement, signed in 1970, expires in September. Negotiations for a new agreement began several months ago but have encountered difficulties.

For weeks before the visit, the official Spanish press had been warning that Spain would be more demanding than ever.

At lunch, yesterday, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro told Mr. Ford that Spain's cooperation was fundamental to the existence of the Western world.

There was not much time for details in a day filled by the Spanish protocol, ceremony and display. Nor did Gen. Franco appear vigorous as he and Mrs. Franco met the President at the airport yesterday morning.

The 82-year-old Spanish leader, who was in uniform, shuffled his feet as he and the President reviewed an honor guard. His trembling hands showed the effect of Parkinson's disease. His

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

At Meeting With Ford

Sadat Is Said to Widen Peace-Seeking Goals

By Murrey Marder

SALZBURG, June 1 (WP).—President Ford and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today opened their critical talks on the Arab-Israeli impasse, with Mr. Sadat calling for bold steps at "this historical moment" to resolve the generation-long conflict.

According to a high Egyptian source, Mr. Sadat wants at least to double the scope of the "step-by-step" diplomacy, which broke down in March, with simultaneous disengagements of military forces on both the Egyptian-Israeli and the Syrian-Israeli lines, before a new Geneva conference.

This would be a leap forward on the previous pattern of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomacy.

Egypt's goal is broader than that in these talks between the two Presidents, according to another Egyptian source. In the meetings with Mr. Ford, it was said, Mr. Sadat wants to set the basis for an overall settlement in which Israel would withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, in exchange for a state of nonbelligerency with its Arab neighbors, with that pledge to be fulfilled after stages of withdrawals.

Maximum Pressure

This formula is essentially what the Arab goal has been right along, however, and it would put maximum pressure on Israel. The Israelis had unsuccessfully sought a nonbelligerency pledge from Egypt for a limited, second disengagement of forces before Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy was suspended in March.

American officials said, much more cautiously, that the Ford-Sadat meetings today were only a "preliminary exchange," and that "we did not get down to specifics."

On both sides, however, the initial Ford-Sadat meeting was virtually characterized as instant friendship, with the two Presidents tonight strolling arm-in-arm from a lavish dinner given by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Praise of Manner

Mr. Sadat's aides, before arrival here, set the stage for a publicly demonstrable warm relationship with Mr. Ford. They said Mr. Sadat expected that Mr. Ford's "warm and straightforward" manner would open up new possibilities in diplomacy.

Egyptian sources here openly declare it to be their objective to induce the United States to bring greater pressure on Israel to end the conflict which has produced four wars.

At the first luncheon meeting today in Schloss Fuschl, where Mr. Sadat is residing during the two days of talks, the Egyptian said this is a "historical moment" for combined efforts "to defuse the explosive situation in the Middle East," requiring "not only vision and wisdom, but most of all leadership, coupled with the readiness and ability to take major decisions and implement them."

President Ford, in an exchange toast, lauded Mr. Sadat for "forward-looking, statesmanlike" leadership which has "impressed the American people and the world." Mr. Ford also said that the United States "will not tolerate stagnation in our efforts for a negotiated settlement."

A senior U.S. official called

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Associated Press

Chancellor Kreisky and military aide help President Ford after his tumble at the Salzburg airport.

Ford Plunges Into Salzburg But Lands on Red Carpet

From Wire Dispatches

SALZBURG, June 1.—President Ford slipped three steps down a rain-slick airplane ramp on his arrival here today, caught his heel on the bottom step and landed on his hands and knees on a red carpet on the airport tarmac.

Unhurt, the President stood up quickly and joked about the fall. Then he employed both hands in a handshaking session with the welcoming crowd, to show that he was fit.

"Thank you for your gracious greeting to Salzburg and I'm sorry I tumbled in," he told the appreciative crowd.

A White House spokesman said Mr. Ford caught the heel of his right shoe on the bottom step of the airplane ramp and came down on one hand and one knee. The fall was cushioned, he said, by Lt. Col. Robert Blake, Mr. Ford's Air Force aide.

The fall ripped the heel off the shoe, but the President was not hurt, he said.

About eight hours later, after his discussion with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Ford stumbled going down a thickly carpeted stairway. Mr. Sadat took hold of Mr. Ford's arm to keep him from falling.

Col. Blake said that the President has a "football knee" which gives him trouble when he is tired, as he apparently was today on his European tour.

Iran Buying U.S. Firm's Spy System

Accord Allows Hiring Of Ex-Security Aides

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT).—Iran has signed a multimillion-dollar contract with a U.S. defense contractor to set up a communications intelligence facility in Iran that, according to well-informed sources, will be capable of intercepting military and civilian communications throughout the Persian Gulf area.

The contract, which at the personal request of the Shah of Iran has not yet been publicly announced, also calls for the defense firm—Rockwell International of Anaheim, Calif.—to recruit former employees of the National Security Agency and its Air Force component, the Air Force Security Service, for the project.

The United States has routinely provided military aid and expertise in communications intelligence to its allies, officials said, but such help was always under the direct control of the U.S. military, which could decide how much information should be made available to the host country.

Iran's new agreement was described as unique by these officials because it provides for the direct recruitment of past and present security-agency personnel, many of whom have access to the nation's most closely guarded techniques.

Refused Identification

Officials at the State Department, Pentagon and Rockwell International refused to be identified regarding their comments on the contract with Iran because of the request by the Shah and other Iranian leaders that the agreement not be made known at all.

The National Security Agency, with headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., near Washington, is responsible for analyzing and intercepting all communications intelligence.

The work, which involved upwards of 100,000 persons and at least $1 billion annually during the Vietnam war, is done under tight secrecy.

Government officials said that the agreement between Iran and Rockwell was signed in late February or early March, and called for the concern to embark on a 5-to-10-year program to draw up specifications for the communications intelligence network.

The initial Rockwell contract called for a $50-million payment, the officials said, with the facility—now code-named Ibex—eventually to cost as much as $10 million.

Helms Role Cited

The officials also said that Richard Helms, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency who now is ambassador to Iran, played a role in developing that country's basic communications-intelligence needs and has been involved in determining the system's requirements. The communications program fits in with Iran's drive to build a modern and powerful military force. In fiscal 1974, Iran purchased nearly $3.8 billion worth of military supplies from the United States and has been the leading foreign purchaser of such goods since 1950.

A U.S. official described the Ibex project as being part of Iran's "total defense plan" and added: "I find nothing mysterious about it in the least. I'm not in the least bit concerned about the use of some technical information" due to Rockwell International's direct recruiting of NSA personnel.

Another administration official acknowledged that, inevitably, some of the men who were recruited would rely on information that is highly classified to help set up and operate the Iranian project.

A more basic concern was voiced by another official with knowledge of communications intelligence. "We can't say who the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Agents Report

Probe Told of 'Frantic' Effort To Remove Castro in 1961-62

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT).—There was a "frantic" search for ways to remove Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, former senior intelligence officers have told the Rockefeller Commission inquiry on the CIA.

This search, the officers said, could have engendered "several" plans to assassinate the Cuban leader.

According to these sources, interviewed over the last several days, the contingency plans formulated by Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale, now retired, were only one "track" of the planning in the CIA and the Department of Defense.

Gen. Lansdale is possibly the best known U.S. covert operative in the last two decades. His name has emerged as a U.S. agent in Southeast Asia dating back to World War II.

Reputation in 1961

Within government and intelligence circles in 1961, his reputation for being able to counter the spread of Communist movements was at its zenith.

General Lansdale's technique was characterized by the fact that he believed nationals of a given country must themselves want to counter a Communist insurgency and that the United States should only provide indirect support and advice.

On Friday, Gen. Lansdale said that in November, 1961, Attorney General Robert Kennedy ordered him to prepare a secret contingency plan to depose Mr. Castro. Gen. Lansdale said that Robert Kennedy was acting on behalf of President John Kennedy.

In a telephone interview, Gen. Lansdale confirmed that at Robert Kennedy's orders he had prepared a plan that envisioned slipping a politically cohesive group of selected exiles back into Cuba in the hope they might be able to start a popular uprising against Mr. Castro, much the same way that Mr. Castro himself had overthrown the government of Fulgencio Batista, the previous Cuban dictator.

In preparing this plan, Gen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Marcos to Visit China; Ties Seen

MANILA, June 1 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos will visit China June 7 to 11, and official sources said the trip is expected to lead to diplomatic relations.

An announcement yesterday said that "questions of mutual interest" would be "considered at the highest level in a cordial and friendly spirit, reflecting the steady improvement in the relations between the two countries."

The sources declined comment on what effect diplomatic recognition might have on Filipino ties with Taiwan, saying only that an announcement on the subject would be made "in due time."

11 Blacks in Battling Factions Are Slain by Rhodesia Police

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 1.—Police opened fire today on about 2,000 black nationalists fighting outside a conference hall on the outskirts of Salisbury, a police spokesman said. Eleven black Rhodesians were shot to death and 15 were wounded in this incident and in shootings by the police during subsequent rioting.

The crowd had gathered outside the hall where the Executive Committee of the African National Council, the umbrella group of the black nationalist movement, decided after a seven-hour meeting to seek preliminary constitutional talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith, but only if the talks lead to a constitutional conference with Britain with a view toward "majority rule now."

The Rhodesian government is expected to reject this demand, mainly because it has planned to stage the conference itself, without preconditions.

The government rejected a similar ANC demand in December and the negotiations were allowed to continue only after the ANC retracted its demand for a conference on the basis of immediate majority rule for the nation's 5 million blacks. Rhodesia is ruled by whites, who number 270,000.

Nationalist officials said members of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), who made up the majority of the crowd at the convention hall today, began tearing down each other's placards. The scuffles developed into a riot.

After the initial shooting, blacks started burning and looting shops in the African district.

Late tonight, the rioting was reported to be under control.

Both ZANU and ZAPU were absorbed by the African National Council in December to facilitate negotiations with the regime. ZANU, a militant faction within the council, supports continued guerrilla warfare against the Rhodesian regime. ZAPU supports efforts to settle the country's problems at a conference table.

At the end of today's meeting, ANC spokesman Edson Sithole said that the council condemned the factional fighting but also deplored the police measures.

Channel Protests Force Out Ferry

SAINT-MALO, France, June 1 (Reuters).—The owners of the ferry Mary Poppins, which caused protests on both sides of the English Channel, have withdrawn the ship after the harbor here was blocked by French dock workers.

The dockers, like their British counterparts, mounted a blockade because they said there were already too many ferries on the cross-Channel routes.

The ship, arriving from Southampton, spent Friday facing a floating barrage and six small boats blocking the port entry. The TT Line, which owns the ferry, said it planned to return to Saint-Malo "when we are certain that the port will be open to us and when we can function normally for our passengers."

Egypt Breaks Up Network Of Young Religious Fanatics

CAIRO, June 1 (AP).—Egyptian police have cracked down on young revolutionary fundamentalists who want to seize power and transform Egypt into a strict Moslem state, the government-owned daily Akhbar Al Yom has reported.

The state security organization has arrested 13 alleged members of a group called the Atonement and Immigration Group and is seeking 15 others, including its leader, Shouky Ahmed Moustafa, an engineer.

The group is accused of attempting to overthrow the regime by force and of inciting youth to leave their homes, live in communes "and commit immoral acts," Akhbar Al Yom reported. It added that the organization had cells all over Egypt.

Minister of Religious Affairs Mohamed Hussein El Dahabi toured Cairo mosques last week urging imams to "fight the group and unmask their schemes to the people," the report said.

The group has urged the banning of banks because they charge interest, the destruction of nightclubs and liquor stores and an end to traditional Friday prayers until a pan-Arab theocratic state is restored.

Some members planned to emigrate to Yemen, buy arms and return to Cairo to seize power, the report added.

Disclosure of the group's existence was another example of the religious revival among the young in Egypt that started after the defeat to Israel in 1967 and reached almost ecstatic proportions during the October 1973 war when Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal.

Meanwhile, a state security court yesterday sentenced three men to death for leading a 1974 conspiracy to overthrow President Anwar Sadat. Of the 92 defendants in the plot, 60 were acquitted, eight received life sentences

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Burmese Rebels Said To Unite, Bar Reds

BANGKOK, June 1 (AP).—Five of about a dozen insurgent groups in Burma have formed a non-Communist federation after a two-week secret conference on the Thai-Burmese border, local press reports said today.

The reports, which could not be corroborated immediately, said the new front unites elements of the Karen, Shan, Mon and Araken tribal ethnic minorities but excluded the Communists and the clandestine Parliamentary Democracy party founded by exiled former Premier U Nu. The federation hopes to get aid and recognition from foreign countries.

Constituent Assembly Chief's Forecast

New Lisbon Constitution Seen Guaranteeing Civil Liberties

LISBON, June 1 (AP).—Portugal's new constitution will provide strict guarantees for civil liberties, says the man who will preside over the nation's first elected constituent assembly in 50 years.

Henriques de Barros, the assembly's president, said in an interview that a Portuguese bill of rights was a fundemental aspect of a draft constitution likely to be adopted after sessions get under way tomorrow.

Mr. Barros, 70, a retired professor of agronomy, will be the assembly chairman by virtue of his selection by the Socialist party, which has the largest number of deputies.

On the basis of the April 25 elections, the Socialists have 116 of the 250 assembly seats and foresee no difficulties in having their views adopted.

The Socialist draft, written by Jose Magalhaes Godinho, a lawyer, yields fundamental political sovereignty to the military authorities for a period of three to five years.

This concession is the result of a pact that the Armed Forces Movement imposed on the major political parties before April 25 as a condition for holding the elections. The military's Revolutionary Council will continue to function as the country's supreme political authority.

But the pact allows the political parties freedom of action in the areas of civil rights, justice and other areas such as municipal government.

Meanwhile, Portugal's military rulers and the Socialist party reached an agreement that could ease tensions threatening the coalition government.

'Distortions' Seen

A statement issued after a meeting Friday night between Socialist leaders and the Revolutionary Council said the military recognized there were "distortions" in Portugal's political structure and promised to correct them.

It appeared to be a concession to the Socialists, who have been demanding that the military curb disproportionate Communist influence and give the Socialists a greater role.

In return, the Socialists agreed to end their boycott of Cabinet sessions.

Socialist leader Mario Soares is a minister without portfolio and Francisco Salgado Zenha, a Socialist, is the justice minister.

Mr. Salgado Zenha said in an interview that safeguards for political freedoms form a major part of the party's platform and that it is reflected in the draft.

Elections in Late 1976

BRUSSELS, June 1 (NYT).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves of Portugal said yesterday that legislative elections will be held in the last quarter of next year under the constitution to be written by the assembly.

He said at a news conference here that the elections would be "as free and honest" as those held April 25 for the constituent assembly.

The Premier, who attended the two-day NATO summit meeting here last week, denied that Portugal is dominated by Communists or that the Armed Forces Movement is under Communist sway. He said the existing coalition government and political parties of Portugal would be maintained until next year's election. However, the constitution will provide for parallel military and political assemblies, he said, and the basis of Portugal's development will be an alliance between the people and the armed forces.

CIA Inquiry Told of Plots

(Continued from Page 1)

Lansdale acknowledged, assassination as one means of removing Mr. Castro may have been contemplated.

'Down the Pike'

He said that he knew as he prepared the plan that "operationally down the pike something like this could emerge—not only assassination, but other things like defamation of character."

But he ruled out any notion that he ever received specific orders from either Robert Kennedy or President Kennedy to prepare a plan to assassinate Mr. Castro.

He said that after considerable work on the plan it became clear that it was not "feasible" to find the 20 or 30 Cubans to form the nucleus of such a popular political movement.

The pressure to remove Mr. Castro grew steadily in early 1962, as U.S. intelligence sources reported that he was allowing the Soviet Union to build ballistic missile sites in Cuba.

The other intelligence sources familar with the period said that the result of the "frantic" search for removal of Mr. Castro could have been "several" plans to kill the Cuban leader as one way of getting rid of him. Other sources have said there were "two or three plans."

No published reports have yet answered the question of whether President Kennedy or senior members of his administration ever specifically asked that assassinations be planned.

Nor is it clear in the public record who ordered any one of these plans developed.

'Canard' Ruling Upheld in Paris

PARIS, June 1 (Reuters).—An appeals court yesterday upheld a ruling that government security agents must answer questions posed by a judge investigating an attempt to bug the offices of a satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchainé, in December, 1973.

Judge Alain Bernard's ruling in March was aimed at getting testimony from members of the DST, the counterespionage service, who the magazine said were connected with the bugging attempt.

Judge Bernard questioned the agents in November but they refused to cooperate. The judge's subsequent ruling was appealed by the Interior Ministry.

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United Press International.

REMOVING THE U-2—U.S. military personnel load onto trucks parts of the reconnaissance plane that crashed last week in Germany. Destination: undisclosed.

The Neon Lights Go Out

Saigon Without Americans: Fear of Austerity

By George Esper

SAIGON, June 1 (AP).—The gaudy lights of Tu Do Street, the Times Square of Saigon, have dimmed.

The only neon in Saigon now is around the picture of the late North Vietnamese leader, Ho Chi Minh, that hangs from the one-time presidential palace of Nguyen Van Thieu. Mr. Thieu now lives in exile on Taiwan.

The fancy French restaurants are virtually empty.

There is scarcely an American in sight. And middle-class Vietnamese no longer want to be seen in public with the few Americans who remained behind after the U.S. evacuation April 29.

While there has been no evidence of a bloodbath or mass reprisals as so freely predicted abroad, the spirit of many of the 3 1/2 million Saigonese appears to have been killed, but for the first time in 30 years, the guns have fallen silent, refugees are returning to their ancestral villages, fields are being plowed instead of shelled, and homes are being rebuilt.

Fear of Austerity

It is fear of austerity and regimentation by the Provisional Revolutionary Government which has broken the spirit of many of the middle class, upper middle class and rich Saigonese. The banks have been closed for a month, a move that appears deliberately designed by the PRG to control money circulation and make rice a key item of barter. The rich have been hit hard but the poor are unaffected.

Movie houses that once featured the top American and French films now show only the life of Ho Chi Minh. The bars and the nightclubs are closed, some of them turned into barracks for PRG soldiers.

The orphans that some Americans predicted would be killed by the PRG appear to be well taken care of. Children still play in the parks, but some youngsters, with arms folded or manacled, have been marched up the streets by PRG soldiers in disgrace for thievery.

Some of the same children who made a business of begging under the former regime are doing the same under the new government. And as before, women still borrow children to use as beggars, hoping they will create more sympathy.

Crime Is Rampant

The Givrals coffee shop is still the main gathering point on Tu Do Street for the Saigonese. They sip coffee there while speculating on the form the new government will take and what their roles might be. It is not known for its coffee or pastries, but for its rumors. Crime is rampant in Saigon but it always has been. The PRG seems to be taking the crime situation much more seriously than the previous regime did.

There is no police force because there is no civilian government.

The city is governed by the PRG's Military Management Committee, headed by Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, who directed the 1968 Tet and 1972 Easter offensives in the Saigon region.

People are stealing now because they are desperate for money and food and those let loose from the more than one-million-man Saigon Army and police force have swelled the ranks of the more than one million that already had been unemployed under the Thieu regime.

The U.S. pullout also left thousands more unemployed.

'People's Tribunals'

The PRG is warning that it does not intend to let crime go on. Thieves are being tried by "people's tribunals."

The PRG blames the crime wave, like everything else, on the Americans and has published cartoons depicting Uncle Sam embracing Mr. Thieu with a family of gangsters and hippies surrounding them, while in the next caption a large crowd is yelling: "Long live the revolutionary government which is determined to eliminate thieves and robbers."

A PRG-sponsored campaign against what it calls "depraved" culture also has been under way for a week with daily student demonstrations. The students carry banners exhorting the public to eradicate "decadent" books and music left behind by the Americans that had caught the fancy of many Saigonese who danced to America rock, pop, and country music in nightclubs. Even American comic strips are considered decadent and thousands of comic books with Vietnamese translations have been turned in, according to PRG officials.

Despite the campaign against American consumer products, many are still visible in sidewalk markets. One can buy everything from Scotch to toilet paper. Most of these items were looted from American homes and offices.

Civil Salaries Cut

The PRG is reopening private schools, businesses and hospitals, trying to return the city to normal life. Civil servants under the Thieu regime are being called back to work, generally at half the salaries they made before, but they are also being given rations of rice for their wives and children.

The PRG says its main efforts now are being devoted to eliminating crime and hunger, stabilizing the economy, normalizing production, rebuilding the country, and raising the currently reduced standards of living.

The PRG has not spelled out its full economic program, but it is trying to eliminate unemployment by returning refugees from Saigon to their villages. According to the PRG, more than 30,000 refugees have returned to their villages so far.

Other Parties Banned

The new regime is consolidating its own one-party system, having banned all other parties. District committees have been formed to carry out PRG activities. The committees are made up of PRG cadres who were underground during the Thieu regime. They control the distribution of rice and the management of real estate, among other things.

Households are required to submit an inventory of every item in the home. Soldiers are moving into hundreds of Saigon homes, either occupying one or two rooms or taking over completely the homes of thousands of Vietnamese families who fled to the United States. All of these homes have been confiscated by the state as well as some embassies and U.S. government-owned properties or leased real estate.

Ford, Spanish Officials Hold Talks on Military Bases, Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

voice was almost unintelligible as he slurred the words of a short welcoming speech.

There was some tension yesterday and security precautions were tight because of continuing strife in the Basque country and labor unrest. Socialists and other leftists have protested Mr. Ford's visit as a show of support for an increasingly contested rightist government.

But the day passed without incident. When Mr. Ford arrived with the generalissimo in a closed car at Cibeles Square in the heart of Madrid, he received the keys to the city. Then he and his host drove in an open car up the Avenida Jose Antonio, preceded by 100 horsemen in silver helmets and white capes. The crowds, more than three deep in most places, applauded.

The President met privately with Gen. Franco for half an hour, but spent more time with Premier Arias at a working luncheon and in a private conversation. In the afternoon, the President conferred for 40 minutes with Prince Juan Carlos, Gen. Franco's designated heir, before attending a state dinner last night with Gen. and Mrs. Franco.

There was much interest in Prince Juan Carlos among the Americans, who have to consider the likelihood that any new agreement signed with Spain would extend beyond the leadership of Gen. Franco.

Blasts at Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 1 (Reuters).—Several small explosions shook Trinity College at Cambridge University last night. No injuries were reported. One of the blasts blew off a door in the students' quarters.

Prober Doubts Poison-Gas Theft

HANNOVER, June 1 (AP).—Two canisters of poison mustard gas may have been moved within a West German Army depot by soldiers seeking to dramatize alleged laxity in security at the base, an investigator reported.

Two one-liter canisters of the gas were reported missing late last month from the depot at Munster in northern West Germany. There were fears that the gas might have been stolen by political terrorists.

But Prosecutor Gerhard Reifenberg said at a news conference Friday that his investigation indicated that it was a "simulated theft," rather than a break-in at the dump by German anarchists or the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

A West German Army spokesman said that 6,000 poison-gas shells and bombs of various calibers are stored at the dump, with a large portion left over from World War I supplies.

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At Meeting With Ford

Sadat Reportedly Widening His Peace-Seeking Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

the talks "very important, crucial," noting that they are the first personal contact between Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat.

The talks also present the first opportunity in months to begin movement toward a settlement in the Middle East, the official said. "A decision has to be made. The situation in the Mideast is explosive."

Unless there is some progress toward a peace settlement, "it is mathematically certain" that a war will break out in six months to two years, the U.S. official said.

Taking a hard line toward Israel in his public remarks at a luncheon, Mr. Sadat said that "belligerency" will end only after Israel recognizes the Palestinians' right to a "national home" and accepts the proposition that territory cannot be occupied by force.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat conferred for an hour and a half in a 16th-century palace in the center of this Austrian city, each assisted by two close advisers. They will meet again tomorrow.

Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said that both Mr. Sadat and Mr. Ford had presented a full analysis of the situation but that no conclusions were drawn.

Mr. Sisco said that the two leaders tomorrow would take up the matter of increasing U.S. economic aid to Egypt. A depressed economy is one reason that Mr. Sadat would welcome peace, diplomats said.

Mr. Sisco emphasized that Mr. Ford was still conducting a Middle East policy reassessment, which he ordered when Mr. Kissinger's efforts failed in March.

"We have made no final judgments . . ." Mr. Sisco said. The President would wait until after he had conferred with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin in Washington on June 11 and 12, he said.

Mr. Kissinger also indicated that the President would not make decisions in Salzburg. Briefing reporters aboard Air Force One this morning, he said: "I do not expect a dramatic announcement because, whatever is discussed here, we will then discuss the same subjects with the Israeli Prime Minister. And after the President has talked to both leaders, he will make an assessment as to which approach is most promising and where he will put the American weight."

Egyptian spokesman Tahsin Bashir said that the talks today had been devoted to reviewing the various alternatives toward peace.

The Egyptian official said it was "time to heal the wounds, cure them and move to create peace." Egypt will not allow technicalities to stifle the momentum toward peace, he said.

Five thousand Austrian veterans of World War I and Hitler's Wehrmacht, meanwhile, marched in the rain through Salzburg, despite official concern that their presence could be an embarrassment during Mr. Ford's visit.

Austrian officials had asked the veterans to postpone their rally but they refused, arguing that their third national reunion had been scheduled long before the meeting between Mr Ford and Mr. Sadat.

Small Conference Favored

BUCHAREST, June 1 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that the forthcoming Geneva conference on the Middle East should not be turned into a minature United Nations session.

Before winding up a five-day visit to Romania, Mr. Allon said that Mr. Ford's talks with Mr. Sadat, and his planned visit to Tel Aviv, represented a new U.S. peace initiative.

He said that Israel expected and wanted Mr. Kissinger to return to the Middle East.

Mr. Allon said that the Geneva conference would fail completely if too many nations were involved in the negotiations.

Egypt Moves On Fanatics

(Continued from Page 1)

and 21 were sentenced to prison terms of from five to 15 years.

The court said the plotters aimed to seize arms and ammunition from the Technical Military Academy in Cairo and to assault the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, where Mr. Sadat was meeting with the central committee.

The unsuccessful attack on the academy on April 18, 1974, left 13 dead, including six of the plotters, and 23 wounded.

Sentenced to hang were: Saleh Abdullah Sariyah, 37, Talal Al-Ansari, 23, and Karem Al-Anadoli, 22.

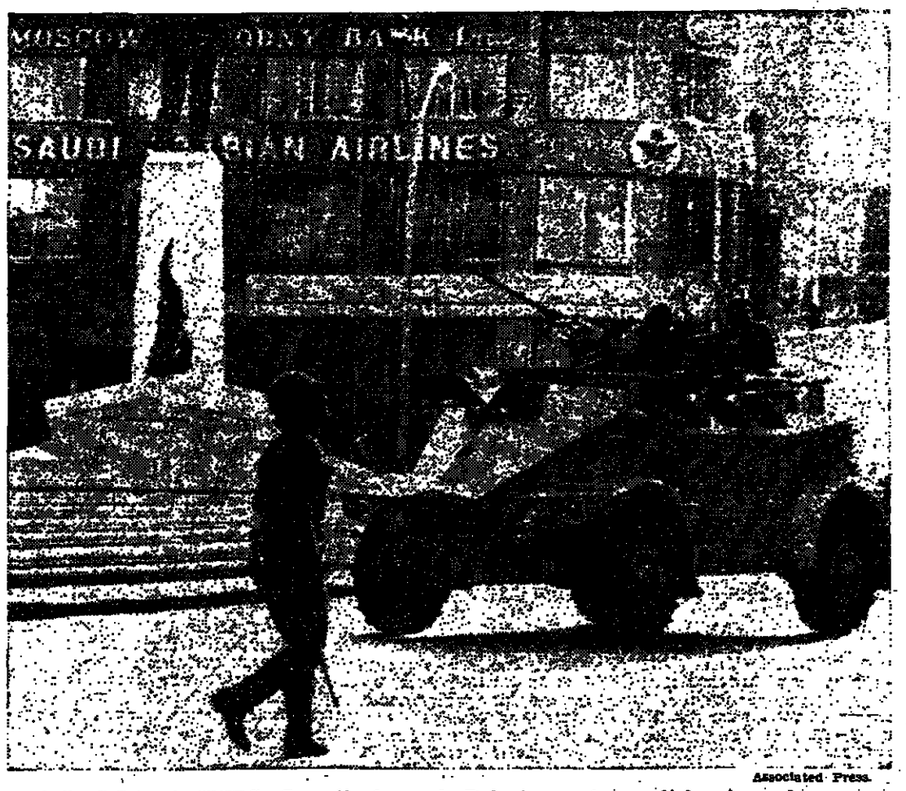
Akhbar Al Yom said some of those who drew sentences were also members of the Atonement and Immigration Group.

An Earlier Amnesty

When the group first was uncovered in July, 1972, Mr. Sadat expressed concern about the future of the young people involved and ordered the case shelved because he felt it was a phasing fad of religious infatuation, Akhbar Al Yom said.

The group resurfaced after parents in several parts of the country reported missing sons and daughters.

To many Egyptian youths who want to rebel against the establishment, religion is an attractive force.



Associated Press.

LOOKING FOR SNIPERS—Security forces in Beirut scanning roofs for signs of gunmen.

Lebanon Calmer After 2 Weeks of Fighting

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 1.—Lebanon was relatively calm today as many people took to the mountains or the seaside after nearly two weeks of tension and shooting in which at least 110 have died.

A military bulletin said security forces were able to stop fighting between rightist and leftist groups near the town of Damour a few miles south of Beirut. The military commander of the rightist National Liberal party, Naim Burdkan, was killed in the battle, it said.

Another bulletin said security forces also "liquidated" two snipers in two suburban trouble spots.

A bomb blast today in the Hamra shopping area of Beirut was the second of the weekend. Yesterday the Arab Communist Organization, an underground group, claimed responsibility for a blast that destroyed the offices of a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

The group said it placed the bomb in the offices of ITT's Aerospace and Electronics Division to protest the company's alleged connections with the CIA.

Beirut radio continued to broadcast appeals for calm. Premier-designate Rashid Karami called on people in Beirut "to take the day off." And most residents, including gunmen, did just that.

Gen. Saed Nasrallah, serving as minister of interior in a caretaker cabinet, said yesterday that he had obtained agreement from both the Phalangist party leaders and Palestinian guerrillas to the creation of "demilitarized zones," in areas where there has been fighting.

This would reduce the danger of clashes at barricades and checkpoints of the Phalangists and Palestinians.

China to Use New Spelling For Ideographs

TOKYO, June 1 (AP).—"Peking" will be spelled "Beijing" and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's name "Mao Zedong," according to China's new system to unify the Romanized spelling of the names of people and places of China.

Japan's Kyodo news service said in a dispatch today from the Chinese capital that the new Romanized spelling will be inaugurated on Sept. 1.

It said that the new system is designed so that the Romanized spelling will represent the Chinese ideographs as they should be pronounced.

The system will be used in writing or printing the names of people and places in foreign documents, passports and certificates, the report said.

Iran Buying U.S. Firm's Spy System

(Continued from Page 1)

Shah's [intercept] targets would be. We have to assume that among the people intercepted would be Americans—those working for the mil [military advisory] groups in Iran and elsewhere in the Persian Gulf."

The official noted that the communications system also could be utilized against Israel and even used by the Iranian secret police to help locate dissidents inside the country and for other internal security functions.

A further concern he posed was that the Iranian military, aided by former NSA experts, could develop counterintelligence means of preventing the United States from intercepting and decoding Iranian signals.

As outlined by government officials, the Iranian contract provides for no immediate Defense Department involvement. Officials did note, however, that the Shah's initial contract with Rockwell was approved by the State Department's Office of Munitions Control, a little-known office that has the responsibility of assuring that no unauthorized materials or information is sold or provided to allies.

[A State Department press officer, Steve Wagenseil, said the Office of Munitions Control "did give permission for a contract, and a contract has been signed between the government of Iran and Rockwell International," the Associated Press reported. At Rockwell's headquarters, a company spokesman said he could not comment "at this time."]

The Office of Munitions Control, in turn, received approval from the Office of Strategic Trade and Disclosure in the Pentagon, the officials said, before granting Rockwell International and Iran the right to conclude its arrangement.

At some point, officials acknowledged, the State Department and the Pentagon will be required to pass judgment on specific requests by the Iranian government for the right to purchase classified electronic equipment. "But that, if it occurs," an official said, "is way down the line."

Rockwell International's attempt to recruit former NSA and Air Force Security Service personnel apparently began in November, when advertisements were published in newspapers in Washington; in San Antonio, Texas; in Biloxi, Miss., the site of a radio operators school, and in San Francisco.

A source with contacts in the intelligence community said that the Iranian project has caused concern and dismay among some officials of the NSA, but that report could not be independently verified. The National Security Agency officially refused to comment.

A former Pentagon official with some knowledge of communications intelligence disputed the assertion that the Iranian project would compromise any significant national security secrets.

Japan Shopping For Jet Fighter

TOKYO, June 1 (Reuters).—A Japanese Air Force delegation left today on a six-nation tour of Europe and the United States to make a preliminary survey before selection of a new jet fighter.

The Japanese want to buy 12 planes to replace their Lockheed F-104J Starfighters, with deployment to begin in 1980. But they have not yet decided whether to import them or build them at home.

The seven candidates are: the MRCA Panavia being developed jointly by Britain, West Germany and Italy, the SAAB-37 Viggen of Sweden, the Mirage F-1M35 of France and four U.S. planes: the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle, the General Dynamics F-16 and the Northrop YF-17.

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N.Y.C. Orders 16,590 Fired In Budget Cut

Almost Half of Total Slated for Dismissal

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP).—Mayor Abraham Beame has ordered dismissal notices sent out this week to nearly half of 37,315 city employees to be fired under his $11.8-billion "crisis" budget.

The directive to send out dismissal notices for 16,590 employees underscored Mayor Beame's assertion that he will push for adoption of the austerity budget if the state does not come up with financial aid.

"The actions I spoke of are too important to me and to the lives of the people of this city to grandstand," Mayor Beame said, bristling at suggestions that his budget was a pressure ploy.

Among those marked for dismissal before June 30 are 1,000 policemen, 500 firemen, 500 sanitation workers, 340 prison guards, 275 transit policemen and 150 housing policemen.

Health, Education

Agencies under the mayor's direct control were directed to process 7,500 employees for discharge and nonmayoral agencies were requested to do the same for 9,090 persons. Nonmayoral agency employees affected include 5,000 in the Board of Education, 2,000 in the Health and Hospitals Corps and 1,400 in the City University.

The city has about 330,000 municipal employees.

The Budget Bureau has said that the new dismissals would bring to 72,397 the number of positions to be eliminated between July 1, 1974, and June 30, 1976.

The planned dismissals and major cuts in city services can be eased, Mayor Beame has maintained, only to the extent that the state provides the $655 million in additional assistance and taxing authority he has requested to fill a $641-million budget deficit in fiscal 1976.

1 Million on Welfare

Meanwhile, New York City welfare rolls passed the 1-million mark last month, Commissioner James Dumpson said yesterday.

He said the number receiving public assistance would climb to an all-time high next month. The high, or 1.2 million, was set in 1972, but it included disabled, aged and blind persons, who have since been transferred to a federal income-supplement program.

Mr. Dumpson blamed the recession and government economic policies for generating "a caseload of catastrophic proportions."

"As it stands now, one out of every eight people in this city is unable to survive without resorting to public aid," Mr. Dumpson said in a statement. He said about 90,000 jobs have been lost in the city in the last year.



Associated Press.

BORED—Duchess, a 200-pound lion, finds physics lecture at Caltech of little interest. Her owner, Phil Engelauf, a freshman, is more attentive.

Senators Plan 'Great Debate' On U.S. Arms, Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, June 1 (IHT).—A $25-billion military procurement bill is expected to provoke major debate over U.S. foreign and defense policy in the post-Vietnam era, when the Senate returns from its Memorial Day holiday tomorrow.

The authorization for new weapons, research and development, approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee for the next fiscal year, will be the first big defense bill to reach the Senate floor since the Communists took Phnom Penh and Saigon.

Senators have been under pressure for weeks to use the measure as a vehicle for a debate on basic national security policies.

Senators Alan Cranston, D-Calif., and Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., have led the drive for a "great debate." After seeking support for selected cuts in defense spending, they decided to push for an exhaustive review, long sought by liberal senators. But they have succeeded in luring some leading conservatives into the debate as well.

Skips the Air Show

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who usually attends the Paris International Air Show, will stay home to join in the debate. He and conservative Senators James McClure, R-Idaho, and Harry Byrd jr., Independ.-Va., signed one of the group letters urging senators to participate in the discussion.

Senators Kennedy and Cranston maintain that a real exchange of ideas is possible. But there will be no voting on the bill before Wednesday. Final passage or rejection is expected by Friday.

Sen. Cranston set the tone on May 22 when he announced the planned debate.

"We must stop using military force as a foreign policy substitute for diplomacy and negotiation," he said. "One of these days our tendency to resort to military force to resolve our national frustrations will lead to total disaster for us and all mankind."

Boring in on the Ford administration's use of force to recover the freighter Mayaguez, which had been seized by the Cambodians, Sen. Cranston said: "Lone-wolf international adventures are the worst and most dangerous form of isolationism."

House Version Passed

The House passed a $32-billion version of the military procurement bill on May 20 by a vote of 332 to 64.

Senate sources reported that numerous amendments would be attempted. Among the most prominent were:

• An amendment by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to kill the B-1 bomber program. The B-1, now being developed to replace the B-52, is under attack as unnecessary, costly and a hazard to the environment.

• An amendment by Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., to delete funds for improving U.S. strategic weaponry aimed at knocking out Soviet strategic missiles. Sen. McIntyre argues that such improvements would actually lessen U.S. security by creating a "hair-trigger on nuclear war."

• An amendment by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., to eliminate nearly $500 million for producing Boeing 707s equipped to serve as flying command centers for a conventional European war, unless NATO agrees to purchase the planes.

A Soccer Match Is Costly for U.K. Junior Diplomat

PARIS, June 1 (Reuters).—A British Embassy spokesman announced Friday that an unnamed junior member of the British diplomatic service would be sent home after being detained by police Wednesday night after the European Cup soccer championship match here between Leeds United and Bayern Munich.

The announcement followed a story in the paper France-Soir which said that an embassy official had thrown a motorbike through a pharmacy window after the match.

Leeds United lost the game 2-0 after a Leeds United goal that would have broken a scoreless tie was disallowed by the referee. Some of the 8,000 Leeds United supporters who crossed the Channel for the game demonstrated at the time, throwing objects at the West German goalie.

There were also incidents of disorderly behavior by the supporters on the way to the game and afterward.

Talks Scheduled By U.S. and Laos On Aid Program

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 1 (NYT).—The future of the U.S. aid program in Laos and, in particular, the continued U.S. participation in the critical Foreign Exchange Operations Fund will be the center of discussions by the Laotian government, the U.S. Embassy and Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib, who arrives here tomorrow.

A senior embassy official said today that future U.S. participation in the exchange fund is tied directly to the future of the entire U.S. aid program in Laos.

Nearly two weeks ago, the Laotian government asked the United States to pull out all of the personnel associated with its Agency for International Development and to turn over all program assets and projects to the government.

At the same time, however, the government began telling U. S. officials here privately that it wanted the exchange fund to continue and said publicly that it wanted U.S. aid in general to continue but "without conditions" and without the presence of U.S. AID personnel.

Last year, the United States contributed about $16.1 million of the exchange fund's $32 million.

The fund allows Laos to buy such essentials as petroleum, textiles and pharmaceuticals on the world market.

Tass Denounces Schlesinger View

MOSCOW, June 1 (UPI).—Tass today condemned a suggestion by U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger that the United States might be the first to use tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a war in Europe.

It said Mr. Schlesinger "frightened" American legislators "with the fantastic threat of a Soviet attack on Western Europe with conventional arms." It noted that he said the United States would consider using tactical nuclear weapons in reply to such a "threat."

Tass warned that such "imprudent play with nuclear weapons is filled with grave consequences for universal peace."

Infant in California Is Dead of Plague

VENTURA, Calif., June 1 (AP).—A 15-month-old girl has died of plague but officials say there is no cause for public alarm.

Tests completed Friday confirmed that April Louise Holladay of Fillmore, Calif., fell victim to the plague on May 17, said Dr. Stephen Coray, the Ventura County health director. Dr. Coray said eight cases of human plague were reported in the United States last year. Seven were in New Mexico and the other was in Utah.

Vatican Sentences 4

VATICAN CITY, June 1 (Reuters).—A Vatican City court, sitting in a rare criminal hearing, yeste[rday] sentenced four former Vati[can] employees to prison terms for t[he] [the] of stamps and money worth[ing] million lire ($250,000) in 1970.

U.S. Program to End Air Pollution Is Lagging After 4 Years

Success Is Seen, but Not Before 1980s

By Gladwin Hill

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—The arrival yesterday of the first major target date in the four-year-old U.S. effort to eradicate air pollution found the program embroiled in problems and running far behind schedule—yet seemingly on a course toward eventual fulfillment.

But it has become evident that substantially clean air—once a goal for the 1970s—is unlikely to be achieved before the 1980s or possibly the 1990s.

Since the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970, there have been some big reductions in air pollution from both stationary sources and automobiles.

Precisely how much has been accomplished cannot be estimated because there are so many different sorts of pollution and they are so hard to measure with precision.

Big Job Remains

But most urban residents—more than 70 per cent of the nation's population—have only to look outdoors to see that much remains to be done.

May 31, 1975, was the date under the Clean Air Act when states were supposed to have in effect federally approved pollution-abatement programs embodying compliance with federal air-quality standards.

But the job of curbing atmospheric contaminants from millions of sources has proved far bigger and more complicated than anticipated. Many administrative, technical and legal problems have developed and the energy crisis has injected new obstacles.

As a result, all states have comprehensive abatement programs under way but none has full and formal federal approval.

Harmful to Health

Few if any states can claim that the federal standards on atmospheric contamination deemed harmful to public health are not being exceeded somewhere within their borders.

Statutory postponements of certain compliance deadlines to as late as 1987 are being debated. If final auto smog-control requirements are deferred to 1982, as is officially proposed, it will be about 1990 before most of the cars in circulation meet those standards.

The slow pace of the program means prolongation of conditions that authorities say are exacting a formidable toll in health and money.

The National Academy of Sciences estimates that air pollution causes 4,000 deaths and 4 million days of illness every year. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that, as of 1970, annual monetary costs of air pollution in health and material damage probably exceeded $12 billion.

Feasible Program

But the four years since passage of the Clean Air Act have indicated that the cleanup program is both technically and economically feasible.

Total national expenditures on the program in 1973—by government, industry and consumers—were $6.5 billion, less than 1 per cent of the nation's gross national product, and less than is being spent on combating water pollution.

The EPA estimates that expenditures for the four years since the passage of the act amount to about $14 billion.

There have been few suggestions from the thousands of individuals officially involved in air-pollution abatement that the program should be abandoned or fundamentally altered.

Money, Manpower

The national commitment to the program—in funds, manpower and the change in mores—is so large that backsliding now is hard to imagine. Public-opinion surveys show no slackening of support for the program despite the difficulties.

About 200 million tons of pollutants were going into the nation's air annually as of 1970, the EPA estimates. The extent to which this has been reduced is uncertain.

The net effect on millions of sources of controls operating with various degrees of efficiency is incalculable at this juncture.

Objective measurements of air quality are also difficult since conditions vary from place to place and hour to hour, even within a metropolitan area.

There are six basic pollutants: particulates, sulphur dioxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidants (sunlight-formed compounds of other pollutants).

Many populated areas have problems with all of these.

Monitoring—the measuring of pollutants by the use of machines—indicates only the quantity at a particular spot at one moment. Converting cumulative measurements into even limited generalizations about what people actually are breathing takes a year or more of arduous computer work. Hence the current picture has to be sketched piecemeal.

Here are highlights of the latest Environmental Protection Agency semiannual report, just released, covering the final six months of last year.

• Sulphur dioxide. Nationally a 25-per-cent decrease since 1970. 50 per cent in large metropolitan areas. Of the 247 air-quality-control regions into which the nation is divided, 134 are within federal standards, 42 have excessive emissions, and conditions in 71 are uncertain.

• Particulates. "Significant progress, although few areas that had significant problems in 1970 have yet attained national standards."

• Oxidants. Of 88 problem areas among the 247 regions, 74 had excesses during the six months.

• Carbon monoxide. Of 88 problem areas, 84 had excess readings.

Too Fragmentary

Data on hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides—indirectly reflected in the oxidant readings—were still too fragmentary for generalization.

Roughly half of air pollution comes from stationary sources, of which about 200,000 such as factories and power plants, are subject to federal-state regulation.

Of these, 19,000 "major emitters"—capable of releasing over 100 tons of contaminants a year—are estimated to produce 87 per cent of all stationary-source pollution.

Of 19,173 major emitters that have been classified, the EPA says, 71 per cent are in compliance with the law—either observing emission limits or adhering to prescribed cleanup schedules.

Eleven per cent, or 2,160 facilities, are not in compliance and are subject to enforcement proceedings. The status of 18 per cent is indefinite.

Pace Is Doubled

Moving against delinquents, the EPA doubled the pace of its enforcement efforts during the second half of last year, making 2,517 investigations which resulted in 234 enforcement actions. States reported 81,160 investigations and initiated 7,205 enforcement actions in the period.

Because of unforeseen problems, ranging from fume-control processes to equipment shortages and prospective fuel switches to save oil, the EPA has asked Congress for authority to grant selective extensions on compliance by individual facilities to as late as 1987.

The Clean Air Act originally set this year as the basic target date for eliminating 90 per cent of the fumes from cars. But, against unforeseeable problems, the law provided for as much as two years' delay, in the phased schedule of fume reductions.

The last of these possible administrative deferments was issued March 5, when the EPA postponed until 1978 the final step in auto-fumes reduction.

The agency is asking Congress to extend that deferment until 1982 to allow time for improvement of fuel economy and resolve uncertainties about sulphur compound emissions caused by fumes control mufflers.

This leaves automobiles at the 1975 emissions limits. Theoretically, it represents about an 80-per-cent reduction from 1970 effluvia. In terms of actual improvement in air quality, conclusive data are still lacking.

U.S. Ousts Chief Of Drug Agency; Acting Head Set

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT).—Attorney General Edward Levi has named a 40-year-old deputy assistant attorney general and former New York county prosecutor as acting director of the Drug Enforcement Administration, which handles the federal attack on illicit drug traffic.

The appointee, Henry Dogin, will head an agency that has borne severe criticism during recent months. His appointment was made Friday only a few hours after the forced resignation of the previous administrator, John Bartels jr., had become official.

Mr. Levi said Mr. Dogin would provide leadership for the agency until President Ford nominated a permanent director. It was unclear whether Mr. Dogin might eventually become the President's nominee.

The Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee has scheduled public hearings on the DEA for June 9 after a six-month investigation of the agency's operations.

There was considerable confusion on whether the impetus to remove Mr. Bartels came from the attorney general or the White House.

Surgery on Selassie Is Called Successful

ADDIS ABABA, June 1 (AP).—Former Emperor Haile Selassie, 82, has undergone a "successful" operation for an enlarged prostate gland, the provisional military government announced yesterday.

It described his condition as "good." Haile Selassie was reported to have entered the hospital Tuesday.

Lawyers Question Death Penalty's Value

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—An economist's claim that an execution may deter as many as eight murders annually has drawn strong dissent from lawyers for a condemned slayer whose appeal to the Supreme Court is a test case on capital punishment.

In a brief filed with the court, attorneys for the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said that a study by Isaiah Ehrlich, of the University of Chicago, is "riddled with theoretical and technical errors... and proves nothing at all about the real world."

Solicitor General Robert Bork submitted Mr. Ehrlich's 75-page unpublished paper to the court last week in connection with the case of Jesse Fowler, who has been sentenced to the gas chamber in North Carolina for a fatal shooting.

The court is expected to rule on the Fowler case this month. Its decision could settle the question of the constitutionality of capital punishment.

Mr. Ehrlich's paper employs a statistical method known as linear regression analysis, which social scientists use to examine such relationships as the role of cholesterol levels in heart attacks and the effect of tax rates on business investment.

Studying the execution rate's effect on the murder rate—and bearing in mind certain other variables—Mr. Ehrlich concluded that an additional execution per year in the 1960s "may have resulted, on average, in seven or eight fewer murders."

The Legal Defense Fund lawyers, who are representing Fowler, called Mr. Ehrlich's conclusion "an artifact of his mathematics." They said he ignored the effect on the crime rate of such factors as growing racial friction, drug abuse and the number of handguns in the possession of the public.

Critical Review

In addition to the argument over Mr. Ehrlich's conclusions, there has been debate in legal and academic circles over the propriety of injecting his paper into the case at all.

Professors James Kakoullis of the Fordham University School of Law and Robert Buckhout of the Brooklyn College Department of Psychology, in a critical review of Mr. Ehrlich's work, called Mr. Bork's use of it "an outrageous act of sophistry."

The reviewers said the analysis was wrong, but even if it were right, it would not justify Mr. Bork's tentative conclusion that "when capital punishment was actually used, a significant number of lives were saved."

Other critics have cited the study as another example of a trend toward the use of social-science data in Supreme Court cases. They question whether the justices have the background to interpret the mass of statistics in Mr. Ehrlich's paper, particularly since it had not been published and subjected to the criticism of others in his field.

Justice Department lawyers replied that their purpose was to call the court's attention to all of the relevant information bearing on the subject.

In any event, the Legal Defense Fund lawyers indicated they thought the whole matter may have been blown out of proportion. They told the court they were submitting their own analysis of the paper because of a "danger that its unintelligibility will obscure its insignificance."

Reagan Urges Ford to Draw A Line Against Red Expansion

By Lou Cannon

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 1 (WP).—Ronald Reagan called on the Ford administration yesterday to draw a line against Communist advances.

In a speech on foreign policy, the former California governor said the United States should strengthen its defenses and put Communist nations on notice that this country intends to keep its treaty commitments.

"Our friends and our adversaries must be convinced that American treaties and other commitments are not only binding but are backed by hardware and hard-nosed determination," Mr. Reagan told an audience of 350 attending a journalism awards dinner of the National Headliners Club.

Treaty Commitments

Earlier, in an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Reagan said that the United States should provide an unspecified form of aid to non-Communist elements in Portugal. He said that North Korea and China must be convinced that the United States intends to meet its treaty commitments to South Korea and Taiwan.

Referring to North Korean statements that the U.S. presence should be removed from Korea, Mr. Reagan declared: "I think this is the time for us to just tell them they're damn well not telling us where we're going to be. It's none of their business what we're doing in South Korea."

Mr. Reagan said that U.S. bombers would be capable of turning North Korea into "a moonscape" if South Korea were attacked.

Mr. Reagan's speech here highlighted a four-day speaking trip. He was greeted in Atlanta by loud applause from 1,100 delegates to the Georgia state Republican convention. Many of them waved banners reading, "Reagan for President."

Georgia's GOP chairman, Robert Shaw, said that Mr. Reagan would be a candidate and that he would defeat President Ford if the two ran in the Georgia primary.

Mr. Reagan also spoke to GOP fund-raisers in Houston, Huntington, W.Va., and Waltham, Mass.

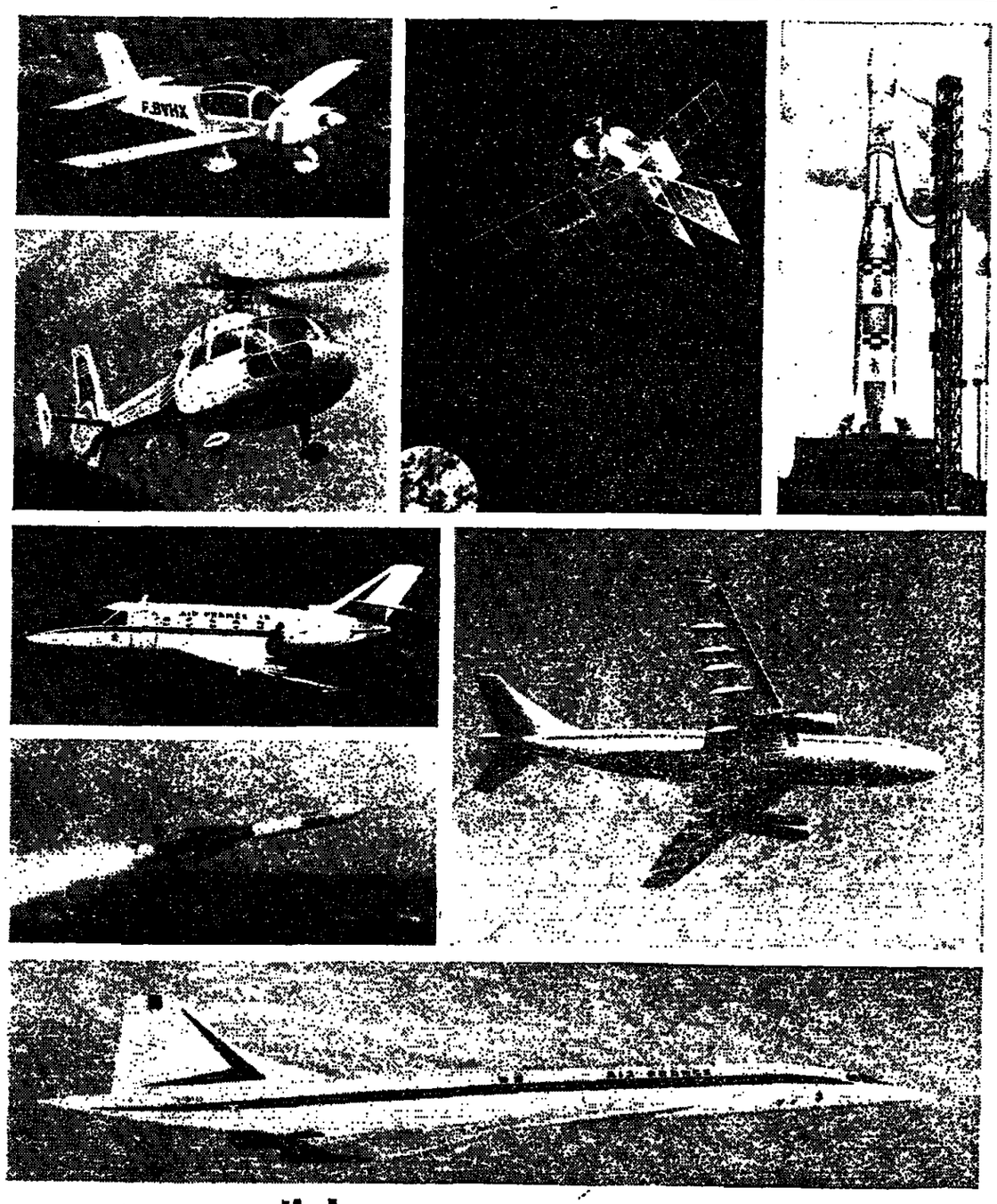


UPI

Ronald Reagan

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Another New Regime Awaited

Malagasy Tense in Year of Big Upheavals

By Dial Torgerson

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, June 1.—The politics of conspiracy have brought tension to this island nation once described on travel posters as "the happy island in the Indian Ocean."

Since the beginning of the year, the Malagasy Republic has experienced a coup, an attempted coup, a police mutiny and the assassination of a president.

Under a modified martial law, a rigid curfew each night at 10 leaves nothing on the quaint streets of this hillside city but the jeeps of soldiers.

An armored car guards a roadblock in front of the Hilton Hotel, discouraging plotters and the few tourists who still come here. Once a rice exporter, the island now imports it. Inflation is running at 30 per cent and unemployment is high.

Dissident, drifting street youths pose a threat to civil order. Many have weapons looted from police barracks during the February mutiny.

Long-Run Trial

And every day the public is bombarded with press and radio television publicity about the long-run trial of those accused of complicity in the assassination Feb. 11 of President Richard Ratsimandrava. A former president is among 32 accused.

Until the trial is settled, the hurriedly assembled 18-member military directorate which succeeded Mr. Ratsimandrava's government is taking few significant steps.

When it does make moves, it is expected to swing left. Plans now under consideration call for establishing a new ruling body to be called the supreme council of revolution. It is to function as an executive branch, over a military council and a civilian cabinet.

There is mystery around the shifts of power within the present government, but many insiders say that the most likely candidate for head of the new council is Didier Ratsiraka, who favors nonalignment at the expense of the West.

Mr. Ratsiraka is a former foreign minister who forced the French out of their base at Diego Suarez on the northern tip of the 1,000-mile-long island.

Under his foreign policy, he welcomed to the Malagasy Republic the diplomatic representatives of China and the Soviet Union. He publicly wired congratulations to Communist leaders after defeats of U.S.-backed governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Could Solve Schism

Mr. Ratsiraka is 39, a navy commander from coastal Tamatave. Observers here say his emergence to power could help solve one of this island's longest standing schisms, between the highland and the coast.

After independence from France in 1960, the coastal people retained political leadership, but a highland elite called "The 48 Families" dominated commerce, education and the officers' ranks of the military.

In 1972, after student riots forced a change of government, the highlanders took political control, too, under President Gabriel Ramanantsoa. He was ousted in a quiet coup by Mr. Ratsimandrava, an army colonel, who was assassinated six days later.

The directorate which succeeded Mr. Ratsimandrava—a highlander—includes people from all over the island. If Mr. Ratsiraka, as a member of the coastal group, continues that trend, it may help end years of highland-coastal animosities.

Most of those on trial are coastal people, including former President (1960-72) Philibert Tsiranana.

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Kidnappers Told Zaire Leftist Not Held in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, June 1 (UPI).—Tanzania denied today that it was holding the Zairean leftist whose release has been demanded by the kidnappers of a Dutch woman and two American students.

A government spokesman said there was no record of detention of Gabriel Yumbu, the secretary-general of the Popular Revolutionary party of the Congo.

Members of that party, which operates in Zaire against the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko, kidnapped the students from a wildlife research station on the shore of Lake Tanganyika 14 days ago.

Mr. Yumbu was a deputy minister in the leftist Congolese government of the late Patrice Lumumba in the 1960s. The Tanzanian spokesman said there was no record of Mr. Yumbu since he was expelled from the country in 1973 for organizing opposition to Zaire's President.

Although Tanzania rejected the kidnappers' demands, U.S. diplomats have been attempting to set up negotiations with the guerrillas.

Fighter Crashes At Kenya Rally

NAIROBI, June 1 (UPI).—An air force fighter plane crashed today only a few hundred yards from where President Jomo Kenyatta was speaking at a public rally, near downtown hotels and restaurants.

The pilot and co-pilot were killed instantly in the crash during celebrations marking the anniversary of self-rule in this former British colony. The accident occurred when the British-built Hawker Hunter attempted a roll, apparently lost power and plunged into a golf course.

Mr. Kenyatta, in his speech, appealed for stability in this East African nation, which has been rocked by a series of bomb blasts, student disturbances and an assassination of a leading member of Parliament in recent weeks. The President urged his countrymen to stamp out bribery and corruption.



Associated Press.

A WHALE OF AN ACT—Trainer Robbie Smith rides Newtka, who weighs in at 6,500 pounds, through a flaming hoop at amusement park in Arlington, Texas.

10 Western Europe Nations Launch Single Space Agency

LONDON, June 1 (NYT).—Western Europe has acquired a single coordinated civilian space agency after more than 10 years of confusion.

Previously, there were two separate organizations, one for developing space launchers (ELDO) and the other to carry out experiments in space (ESRO).

ELDO was disbanded last year. It had never put a satellite in orbit and its launcher development had run into increasing costs. This prompted some of its members to withdraw. ESRO has several scientific-satellite successes to its credit.

The European Space Agency, a 10-member group, came into existence Friday in Paris. It is a "very different animal" from its predecessors, in the words of its director-general, Roy Gibson, an English professional administrator.

The agency will have the use of about $300 million annually as against no more than $40 million in the last year of ESRO's existence. It will act as a partner with the U.S. space agency on the space-shuttle project, for which it is building the space-laboratory element, and on the Aerosat program to switch air traffic communications to satellite by the end of the decade.

Enterprises Pooled

The chief object of ESA is to do jointly what costs too much in money and know-how for the member countries to do singly. This calls for the pooling of national space enterprises, such as Britain's plans for a ship-to-shore communications satellite and West Germany's program for direct television broadcasting from space. Military space programs are not involved.

"But," Mr. Gibson said in a recent interview, "the biggest change will come in European industry." The agency is charged with "improving the worldwide competitiveness of European industry." An industrial policy committee is in preparation and will examine the aerospace structure and performance of each member country.

"It may need to tell some firms to drop out," Mr. Gibson said. The committee will hold its first meeting this summer.

The initial member countries are Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain. The structure provides for a program to which all member states must subscribe—principally, headquarters activities and the scientific program inherited from ESRO—and programs that members can join if they wish.

At present, the agency has a weather-satellite project, Meteosat, and a basic communications project called OTS (for orbiting technology satellite), which has absorbed the earlier British ship-to-shore plan. It also has the Aerosat joint program with the United States and Canada.

Albania Rebukes Italy Communists For Compromise

VIENNA, June 1 (AP).—Albania yesterday denounced the Italian Communist party for "betrayal of the working class" by attempting a "historic compromise" with Italy's other parties.

In an editorial, Rruga e Partise, the theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist party, said:

"By proposing the 'historic compromise,' which should allegedly insure an end to the present crisis gripping Italian society, one seeks [in the Communist party] to create the illusion—within the working class and the workers' masses—that such a state of affairs is not originating from the capitalist system, that everything may be arranged in the framework of that system, that every revolutionary act against the bourgeois system is unnecessary and in vain."

Describing the Italian Communists as "revisionists," Rruga e Partise said that whatever the outcome of the attempted compromise, "it is true that such a compromise has existed for years and that it renders a great service to the bourgeoisie."

Mrs. Peron Fires Finance Chief

Inflation, Deficits Spur Argentine Crisis

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—Faced with nearly double the expected annual budget deficit and an 80-per-cent inflation rate, Argentina announced yesterday the appointment of a new economy minister.

Celestino Rodrigo, a former official in the Ministry of Social Welfare, will succeed Alfredo Gomez Morales, the government of President Isabel Peron announced.

Mr. Gomez's replacement had been rumored for months. Informed sources expect Mr. Rodrigo's appointment to cause a Cabinet shuffle by Mrs. Peron.

The government announcement gave no reason for the change, but informed sources said Mr. Gomez had failed to gain Mrs. Peron's support for an all-out austerity campaign.

Official statistics show an inflation rate of 80.5 per cent, a few points higher than when the Peronist government came to power in May, 1973. Unofficial reports say the cost of living has tripled in the last year.

An Inflationary Boom

Argentina has long been afflicted with chronic inflation, giving the country the deceptive appearance of a booming economy.

Economists, businessmen and labor leaders feel that eventually the bubble will burst. Faced with increasing strikes, labor absenteeism and rising costs, manufacturers are cutting back production. Shortages are already acute in industry and are becoming commonplace for household products.

But for the moment at least, Buenos Aires still maintains its glitter. Theaters and restaurants are crowded every night. Dress shops and luxury stores turn over their inventory almost as quickly as they receive it.

An observer might wonder how Argentines cope with such astronomically rising prices. Perhaps the key is that Argentines have learned not to confuse their paper currency with wealth.

Large Wage Increases

It is true that the working class responds to steep rises in living costs with huge wage demands. Labor unions and business organizations are negotiating salary increases which the government hopefully predicts will average out to "only" 40 per cent. In fact, some unions have already demanded and received increases of well over 100 per cent.

Such demands are made because blue-collar workers do not have the capital available to the middle class and the rich to make investments that have more value than paper currency. Even so, chronic inflation goes a long way in explaining the intricate system of social benefits that the larger unions have built up for their members.

The Metallurgical Workers, a 270,000-member union, have recently opened a twin-tower 18-story hotel in Mar del Plata, the popular Atlantic beach resort. It charges its members no more than a few dollars a day.

Other unions have built their own hotels in the hills of Cordoba Province, about 500 miles northwest of Buenos Aires or in Bariloche, the Swiss-style mountain resort about 700 miles southwest of the capital.

Hedges Against Inflation

Besides building vacation resorts, labor unions have protected their members from inflation in a variety of other large and small ways.

With prices rising so steeply, there is a tendency to invest money in durable scarce goods. Automobiles fit that description more perfectly than any other product.

In an effort to cater to the middle class, the government has placed strict price controls on car manufacturers during the last two years. Because of rising production costs, the auto industry claims to have lost millions last year. The demand for automobiles is so great that waiting lists for new cars extend from several months to two years. A used 1973 car now costs as much as an officially priced new model.

Speculators were clever enough to foresee the shortage and put themselves on waiting lists for new cars months ago.

Real estate has been another fertile ground for speculation. Apartments and houses have been a traditional refuge against inflation, so this city is in the midst of a building boom.

The real estate speculator sets out to construct an apartment building and obtains the usual 25-per-cent down payment on an apartment from his clients. But a few months later construction stops and he declares bankruptcy.

After lengthy court proceedings, the builder offers to reimburse his clients. But a year has gone by and inflation has eaten away at the debts so that their real value has decreased sharply.

However, the value of the land and the unfinished construction has risen dramatically. The builder can either sell it to another construction company at great profit or form a new corporation and continue to build with the backing of new clients.

W. German Firm to Provide Nuclear Capability to Brazil

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP).—Brazil has arranged to obtain from West Germany the technology that would give Brazil the capability to produce nuclear weapons, U.S. officials are concerned that the military-dominated Brazilian government has decided to opt for the bomb.

Neighboring Argentina, with a long-standing nuclear-research program, is also thought by some high-ranking officials here to have decided to attempt nuclear-weapons manufacture. But the head of its atomic energy commission denied such intentions last week.

Neither South American nation signed the 1970 nuclear nonproliferation treaty, and both appear on lists of countries expected soon to be capable of joining the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and India as nuclear powers.

Brazilian authorities insist that the sole purpose of the contract with the Germans is to generate electricity.

The president of Brazil's Nuclear Energy Commission, Hervasio de Carvalho, said that the country must act now to assure supplies for its growing eastern seaboard cities.

New Accord

The development lending immediacy to the Brazilian case is an accord now being completed with the Steag consortium of Essen for provision of several large nuclear reactors, fuel-processing plants and, most important, a uranium-enrichment plant using a unique process.

Robert Gillette of Science magazine, commenting in the current issue, quotes estimates that the secretive contract will run to $8 billion over the next 10 to 15 years.

It is considered possible that Brazil will pay for the technology with the enriched uranium eventually produced. The country has deposits of natural uranium and fissionable thorium, plus the hydroelectric power in large quantity needed for the new enrichment process offered by Steag.

West Germany will need the enriched uranium for its own nuclear generators, but it lacks cheap electricity needed for the Steag process, on which it is banking as an alternate to the present gaseous-diffusion and gas-centrifuge processes developed in the United States and Western Europe.

A major question is under what controls West Germany will provide the technology. As a signer of the nonproliferation treaty, Bonn is under some restraints.

Need Not Apply

But the treaty's restrictions on supplies of enriched uranium need not apply if Brazil produces the weapons-grade fuel itself.

Without naming countries, Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in April, "Unhappily, shortsighted commercial interests sometimes militate against application of effective controls . . . You would think that all nations willing to export nuclear materials or equipment would be anxious to prevent proliferation."

"Even the largest nations would suffer grievously if nuclear explosives became widely available."

Mr. de Carvalho explained that most of the rivers with undeveloped hydroelectric potential were too far away for cheap transmission to the cities.

Enriched uranium, however, could be produced at jungle generating sites and brought to the estimated eight nuclear power plants—with a total capacity of nearly 10 million kilowatt-hours—foreseen in the agreement.

Mr. de Carvalho noted that the "basic principles" for bomb-making "are known in practically all countries," but that there are still "technical secrets."

A main U.S. control on these secrets has been the refusal to sell the technology for production of enriched uranium.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger offered assurances last week at the International Energy Agency meeting in Paris that the United States would increase supplies of enriched uranium to meet the demand in countries agreeing to safeguards against proliferation of arms.

But West Europeans, and now the Brazilians, have been unwilling to rely solely on U.S. sources.

Unfair Advantages

Neither Brazil nor Argentina signed the nonproliferation treaty because, they stated, it offered unfair advantages to the nuclear powers. Both also are exempt from the 1967 treaty establishing Latin America as a nuclear-free zone.

Argentina has not ratified that treaty, and Brazil did so with a waiver requiring all territories within the zone to adhere before it takes effect for Brazil.

A member of Brazil's Chamber of Deputies, Lysancas Maciel, told the Associated Press Friday in Brasilia that he was informed by an Argentine legislator that Argentina is now able to produce a nuclear explosion.

"That may cause a problem of imbalance in Latin America," said Mr. Maciel, who is chairman of the mines and energy committee of the Brazilian lower house.

Brazil, with a population of 100 million but a per-capita income under $700, is a traditional competitor of Argentina, where the population of 24 million has a per-capita income of about $1,000.

Chile Is Accused Of Purge, Deaths Of Union Leaders

GENEVA, June 1 (Reuters).—About half Chile's union leaders have been removed from their posts and many have been killed or disappeared since the military took power in Santiago in 1973, a UN commission said here.

This would be double the figure given by the government, according to a report by the three-man commission set up by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in agreement with Chile's rulers.

The Chilean government yesterday criticized the report as having been compiled too hastily and without sufficient weighing of the facts.

However, Luiz Ribalta Puig, Chilean under secretary of labor, told the ILO that since his government had agreed to the investigation by the commission, it would "accept the report."

After a year's investigation, including a visit to Chile, the commission said the government had failed to prove its claim that no persons were killed or executed solely for union activities.

A large number of union leaders had been eliminated through their death, execution, detention, dismissal, resignation, prohibition, exile or disappearance, the commission said. It drew up a list of 110 persons alleged to have been killed and 120 reported under arrest.

Bangladesh Smallpox

DACCA, June 1 (Reuters).—A smallpox epidemic, in which 31 persons reportedly died in a week, has broken out in the Sylhet district in southern Bangladesh, the Health Ministry said yesterday. Officials said the epidemic had been contained after a vaccination program.

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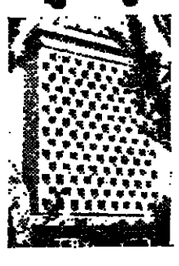
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Paris Toll Was 346

Defendants in DC-10's Crash Offer to Negotiate Damages

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—Defendants in lawsuits growing out of the crash of a DC-10 in which 346 persons were killed near Paris on March 3, 1974, have agreed on a formula by which they would split damage awards expected to approach $100 million.

An offer either to negotiate individual settlements or to have juries decide each case's compensation was made in federal court in Los Angeles last week.

But it appeared to be hedged with a precondition that the plaintiffs withdraw all claims to so-called "punitive" damages, as opposed to amounts designed to compensate survivors for their losses.

Lawyers representing 322 plaintiffs, including Japanese, Turks, Britons, French and Americans, rejected the precondition. They also warned that some clients had said they would refuse compensation-only awards if that would mean continuation of a "gag order" that has been preventing total disclosure of all the facts on the crash.

Action Delayed

The court put off further action until mid-June. This was to give the parties a chance to consult their clients, perhaps resolve the issue and then start out-of-court negotiations on individual claims.

The plaintiffs' lawyer who raised the secrecy question was Lee Kreindler. He said that if he was unable to promise that the closed pretrial testimony would ultimately be released, he might cause some of those plaintiffs to say that the money is secondary, and their public responsibility is primary, and "they will go ahead with the [public] trial."

Mr. Kreindler was strongly supported by a lawyer representing another group of plaintiffs, Gerald Sterns, who told the court:

"We have come over in the last three or four weeks some of the most incredible evidence of almost a conspiracy that is shocking. I thought I was shocked when we first got into this case, but what has come to light in the last month is just beyond belief in terms of these two defendants, and literally a conspiracy to conceal the fact that they were fraudulently certifying this aircraft. It is wrong that this has not come to light."

The two manufacturers named as defendants are the McDonnell Douglas Corp., which designed and built the DC-10 jumbo jet, and the General Dynamics Corp., which built the rear cargo door whose failure led to the crash.

Also defendants in various suits are the operator of the plane, Turkish Airlines, and the United States. The latter is involved because it was the Federal Aviation Administration that certified the DC-10 design as safe, and was responsible for monitoring problems that later turned up in actual service.

Truce Called By Rightists In Argentina

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, June 1 (WP).—A communiqué claiming to be from the terrorists of the rightist Argentine Anti-Imperialist Alliance announced a 90-day cease-fire yesterday, even as leftist terrorists mounted firebombings and raids in the provincial capital of Cordoba.

The events seemed to mark a new stage in the continuing Argentine political violence, which has cost an estimated 503 lives since Gen. Juan Peron died last July 1.

The AAA, which also calls itself the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, said in the communiqué mailed to the English-language Buenos Aires Herald that it was responding to recent pleas from Interior Minister Alberto Rocamora for an end to terrorism. The three-month break, the document said, would provide enough time for the government to put into effect life prison terms and the death penalty for leftist terrorists and those who cooperate with them.

Guerrillas Act

At the same time, the outlawed Montonero guerrilla organization briefly took over central Cordoba, 420 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. The occasion was the sixth anniversary of a two-day uprising there which eventually led to the fall of the government of Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía in 1970.

A train guard was wounded by a firebomb but there were no arrests in the two hours of hit-and-run attacks.

The AAA has claimed responsibility for dozens of murders, kidnappings, bombings and telephone threats since it first came to public attention in November, 1973. Last month it threatened artists, writers, actors and journalists who countered with strikes, petitions, speeches and calls for government investigation of the AAA's apparent freedom of operation.

Most of the victims of the AAA have been leftists or critics of the government. Of the 503 deaths counted since July 1 by the Herald, 190 were leftists and another 91 presumed to be were killed in gunfights with authorities. Only 38 were confirmed rightists and thus presumably victims of terrorists on the left.

The rest included 54 policemen, 22 soldiers, 13 businessmen, 4 children, U.S. diplomat John Egan, 30 persons who were unclassifiable and 70 who were not identified.

Algerians Jail Brooklyn Man On Drug Charge

ALGIERS, June 1 (Reuters).—Frank Curtiss, 35, of Brooklyn, was sentenced to 20 years in prison yesterday for drug offenses by an Algerian court that sentenced a Briton and a Dutchman to death for similar offenses last week.

Curtis had also faced a death sentence. Harry Calleia, of London, and Arthur Pouw, of the Netherlands, were the first to be sentenced to death under new legislation that introduced capital punishment for some drug offenses. Calleia was arrested in Algeria in December and sentenced Friday. Pouw, arrested in January, was sentenced Thursday.

The new law, introduced in February but retroactive to October, came into force shortly after the police announced the arrest of 99 foreigners on the Moroccan border and seized three tons of hashish.

Twenty-three of those arrested came from Italy, 16 from the Netherlands, 10 from Denmark, 10 from Britain, 10 from Morocco, seven from the United States, six from Switzerland, four from France, three from West Germany, two from Norway, two from Spain, two from Libya, two from Canada, one from Australia and one from Tunisia.

About 50 have been jailed for terms up to 15 years.

Compromise Set As Talks End on A-Arms Spread

GENEVA, June 1 (AP).—The 56-nation conference reviewing the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons ended four weeks of discussion Friday with a compromise declaration aimed at softening sharp differences between nuclear powers and some other nations.

Key parts of the declaration, adopted without a vote, urged the superpowers to step up the nuclear disarmament efforts to which they are pledged under the five-year-old nonproliferation treaty.

It also called on the United States and the Soviet Union to conclude "at the earliest possible date" their new strategic arms limitation agreement and push follow-up negotiations.

Mexico, Yugoslavia, and other countries had pressed for much more specific commitments from the nuclear powers. They announced an agreement not to object to the final declaration but made plain their disappointment with the outcome of the talks.

Yugoslav delegate Milos Lalovic charged that the nuclear powers had not fulfilled any of the basic obligations assumed under the treaty and that a nuclear buildup was continuing.

8,000 of 2 Faiths Parade in Ulster

BELFAST, June 1 (AP).—An estimated 8,000 Protestants and Catholics paraded through the bomb-scarred center of Londonderry yesterday to open the city's first "civic week."

Londonderry, a city of 135,000, has been a hotbed of sectarian conflict. Groups sponsoring the special week said it was to revive "a spirit of neighborliness."

In Newry, a terrorist bomb exploded in the Wounded Knee Tavern and police reported that about 20 people were slightly injured. There were small explosions in Dungannon and Hillfoot but no casualties were reported.



Keystone

BICYCLE BUILT FOR . . . Merrily rolling along, these seven Norwegians enjoy a spin on a 16-foot bike—one of a kind—that they built themselves by hand.

Norway to Investigate Neo-Fascist Groups

OSLO, June 1 (AP).—The Ministry of Justice has promised to investigate several neo-Fascist organizations whose existence was revealed in a television program.

Newspapers said the groups were engaged in weapons-training and preaching Nazi-line racism. Norway is sensitive about such issues, having been occupied by the Nazis for five years during World War II.

In the television program, presented Thursday, five youths said they were preparing a defense against Communism. They also offered such remarks as "mixing races leads to all kinds of disaster and illness."

Some of the youths wore insignia similar to those used by the Nazi SS forces.

Before the program began, about 100 persons stormed the television station, asserting that they wanted to stop "fascists from making propaganda." But they withdrew peacefully when police arrived.

Police took down the names and organizations of the youths appearing on the TV program. Among the organization titles are "Anti-Communist Alliance," "Democratic Youth Association" and "National Front Iron Guard."

The justice minister, Mrs. Inger Valle, decided to order the investigation Friday after viewing a special replay of the TV program.

Before the program was presented, it was disclosed, police at Lillestroem, near Oslo, had on their own initiative interrogated three members of a group that had practiced guerrilla training in the Lillestroem area.

Yesterday, two labor unions in the Oslo municipal transport system said they will call a strike for Tuesday unless two self-declared neo-fascists, employed by the transport system, are dismissed. The two employees appeared on the TV program.

On seeing the TV program, former Defense Minister Gunnar Hellesen, who was sentenced to death by the Germans during World War II, said: "This was a shocking reminder of the past."

Norway's largest-circulation newspaper, Aftenposten, said in an editorial:

"The program erased all doubt that we have fascists living among us. They belong to youth organizations believing in violence as a political fighting instrument and who hail racist and totalitarian ideas."

Europe Blamed for High Prices

Poll Shows London Women Divided on Question of EEC

By Nan Robertson

LONDON, June 1 (NYT).—Mrs. Mary Kozak paid the equivalent of 84 cents for a tired head of cauliflower yesterday in London's Camden Town, a working-class neighborhood. She thinks it is "scandalous" how food prices have rocketed.

She will vote "no" on Thursday in the referendum on the question: Should Britain stay in Europe's Common Market?

Mrs. Florence Whytock will cast an "unwilling yes" ballot. "Now we're in it," she said, "we've got to make the best of a bad job."

Mrs. Sophia Durrant has not yet made up her mind. She bought "a piece of beef," six eggs, two loaves of bread, sugar, baked beans and butter and when she went through the checkout counter she had "three shillings left from a £5 note" (70 cents from $ 11.60). She suspects, but is not sure, that those countries on the other side of the English Channel are to blame.

Interviews with 30 women in the district's bustling High Street showed them equally divided about the Common Market. That reflected a much stronger negative sentiment than in other segments of British society, tending to confirm the findings of nationwide polls that housewives were profoundly disgruntled over the crucial issue of what it costs to eat.

When Britain joined the European Economic Community on Jan. 1, 1973, the London Daily Mirror's "food basket"—a barometer of costs—totaled $13.25 for 30 basic items, ranging from a pound of ground beef and a pound of cod fillets to a half-pound of tea and a 12-ounce box of corn flakes.

In February of this year, the same food cost $20. Today, four months later, it costs $25.

The shoppers questioned said they were confused by conflicting arguments about why prices had risen.

"The government can't get their facts straight, so how in God's name can they expect us to?" one said. Another complained: "One bunch of experts gets on the telly and tells us one thing and another bunch of experts tells us another. What it means is we're in the dark."

However the women will vote Thursday, they invariably winced at the mention of food costs. They are changing their habits. They told of cutting down on meat, buying cheaper cuts or even going vegetarian. They are dining out seldom, traveling farther to less expensive markets and doing stricter comparison shopping.

Mrs. Theresa Burns, a cook during the day, said she took on a second job at night so that her family can eat as it did before.

Did she hold the Common Market responsible for Britain's food prices? "Yes, I do," she replied. "Take France—their system of farming is so poor, and we have to pay for it. France has such small farms and they're not modernized or efficient enough, and that kicks up prices here."

She will vote to get Britain out of the EEC. So will her mother and so, she says, will all her friends.

U.K. Explorers Report Finding Inca Lost City

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Two British explorers say they have discovered the legendary Lost City of the Incas in the Andes Mountains. A London University anthropology lecturer, David Davies, and his companion, Ross Salmon, said they found enough gold at the site to back up the myth of a golden city that has inspired adventurers for centuries.

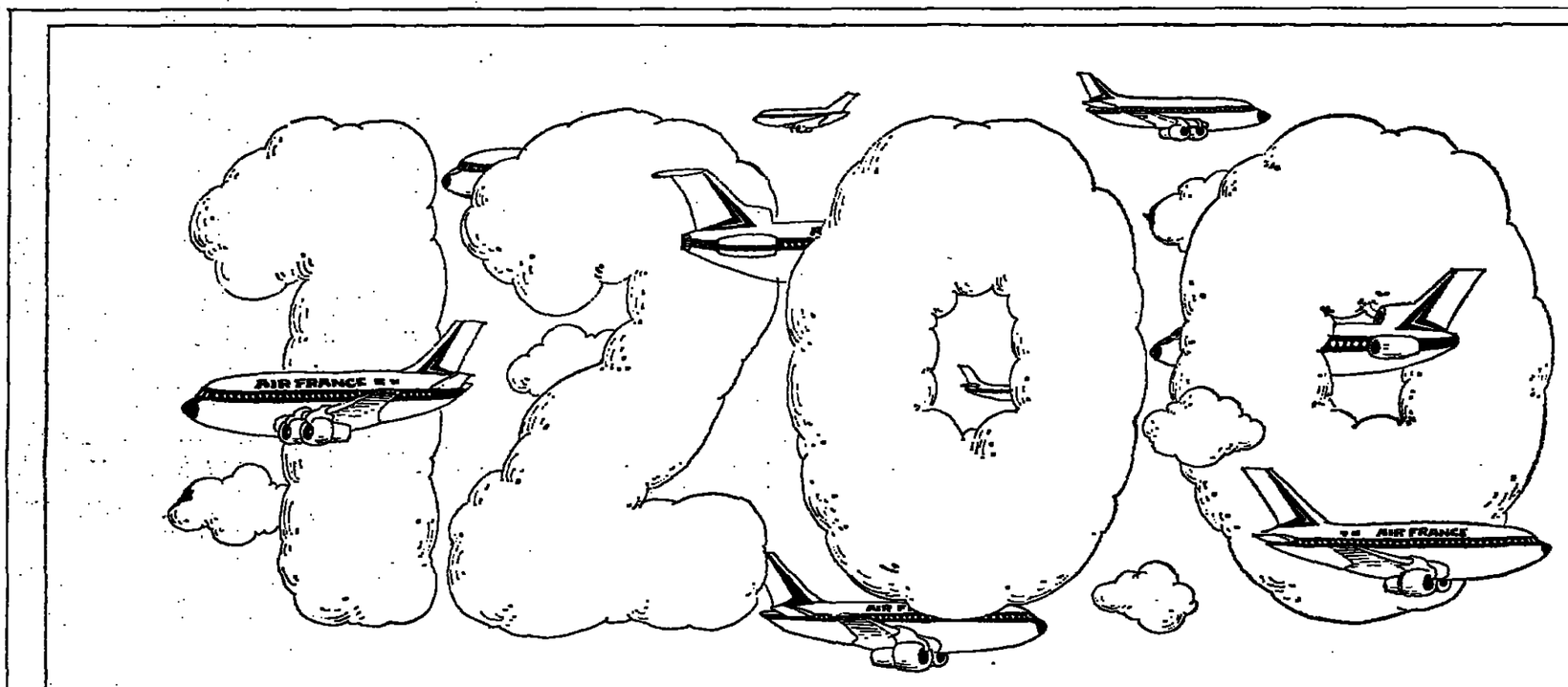
The pair refused to give the site's exact location for fear it would be looted before it can be properly excavated by archaeologists. They brought back gold axheads, statuettes and nuggets to back up their claim, according to the London Daily Mail.

The Mail quoted Mr. Salmon as locating the site "in the Bolivian area." He said it consists of a mountain fortress commanding three valleys, in one of which lay the city, two miles in circumference and protected by eight walls, one within the other.

Dissident Artists Get Use of Leningrad Hall

MOSCOW, June 1 (Reuters).—Nonconformist artists of Leningrad have been offered a hall for an exhibition of paintings in September, an artists' spokesman said.

The offer followed police action early last week against a group of underground artists who wanted to display their work in a Leningrad park.



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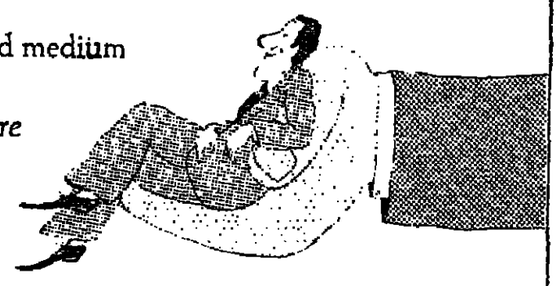


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Monday, June 2, 1975 *

The Ford Summit

The Western world, much depicted in decline, tested the institutional machinery of its unity last week and found it somewhat healthier and more vigorous than anyone had suspected.

In a brief space of seven days, four extraordinary high-level conclaves of the United States and its chief allies, while achieving no dramatic solutions, constructively came to grips with the critical economic, political, military and psychological problems of the post-Vietnam, post-Watergate era now opening.

All the clouds were not dispelled at these meetings in Paris and Brussels. Nor was it intended that many major decisions be taken. But important personal contacts were made and, on balance, the cohesion of the West was strengthened. The display could not have been lost on its challengers —including the oil-producing countries, the developing nations and the Communist states.

The NATO defense ministers met first, then the foreign and economic ministers of the new 18-nation International Energy Agency in their first cabinet-level encounter. From critical energy issues, the ministers turned to the problems of raw materials, development in the poor countries and counter-recession policy in the industrial world. In this discussion at the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Japan participated as a full member, as it did in the IEA earlier. The foreign ministers of the nine-nation European Economic Community had held a strategy session in Dublin.

Finally, the grand council of the Atlantic alliance, the 15 NATO chiefs of government, meeting at the summit for only the third time in 26 years, assembled in Brussels for an overview of the problems of the West and the prospects for détente with the East. The turbulence of the era and the importance of the meeting could be seen in one fact: Virtually every face at the summit, as compared with a mere 20 months earlier, was new. Most had come to power since the October 1973 Mideast war.

Many have lamented in the confusions of recent months the lack of Churchills or Roosevelts or Kennedys to articulate the aspirations of the Western nations. But what is lacking in leadership can be to a considerable degree offset by unity and the institutions that have been built to bring that cohesion about.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, a blunt Dutchman, made no bones about the chief purpose of the summit: "Recent developments in Southeast Asia have created uncertainties in some minds which, as far as the alliance is concerned, must be rapidly dispelled. This applies not only to public opinion in our own countries but to the perceptions of any potential adversaries." Were the uncertainties introduced by Vietnam, by diminished American power and by American setbacks from Watergate to the Middle East fully dispelled by President Ford's first visit to Europe as chief executive and by the reaffirmations of mutual confidence voiced at the summit? Is faith in American leadership and in the American commitment now restored?

Excellent as was the impression made by Mr. Ford's simple, direct and open approach, such an achievement can hardly be claimed. Recent events and congressional-administration divisions undoubtedly will mortgage American foreign policy for a long time. Nor is much to be expected by way of individual leadership from a weakened Britain or a divided France or a truncated Germany. Nevertheless, last week's meetings indicated that in unity there can still be great strength. Joint action and common policies can permit the industrial democracies—even in an era when no one nation can lead—to continue to play their vital role in advancing peace, economic progress and social justice in an unstable world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More on Chilean Terror

Chile's military rulers are doubtless correct when they charge that they are targets of a relentless propaganda assault from international Communism and that their violations of human rights are blown out of proportion by governments guilty of far worse offenses. Yet, the most telling disclosures about the continuing terror in Chile have come from international agencies of high reputation, without taint of Communist domination.

The latest indictment comes from a commission appointed by the International Labor Organization and headed by a former president of Peru. It accuses Chilean authorities of executing labor leaders or torturing them to death for union activity. It says the government has confirmed the deaths of 33 men—10 by outright execution —in the months after the overthrow of President Allende's Marxist government in 1973.

In its accounts of Chilean repression, the ILO report parallels earlier charges leveled by the International Commission of Jurists, an agency recognized by the United Nations, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, an offshoot of the Organization of American States.

Because of Chile's long and honorable history of freedom and democracy, repression there inevitably attracts more attention than do comparable practices in the Soviet bloc or even in long-standing rightist dictatorships. The world does expect more of Chile; but the military rulers ought to regard that fact as a compliment—and as a challenge to end the terror and restore freedom—rather than as an excuse to retreat into a siege mentality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Approach to Korea

Korea is a jittery place, and with reason. The defeat of American-sponsored governments in Indochina, partly as a result of a reduction of American support, has understandably led South Korea to warn Washington "not to repeat on the Korean Peninsula the sort of mistake it committed in Indochina." President Park, in issuing yet another emergency decree to consolidate his already great personal powers, risks aggravating more domestic dissent at home and alienating further his support in the United States. Meanwhile Communist North Korea seems determined to keep alive South Korea's fears of another invasion by, for instance, continuing to dig tunnels under the tense four-kilometer-wide DMZ. In Washington, the post-Vietnam mood has deepened the congressional and public inclination to remove the 40,000 nuclear-armed American troops in South Korea so as to avoid becoming engaged in another Asian war.

This newspaper believes it would be a serious mistake to start taking out those troops now. Even public contemplation of that step by the American government could lead South Korea to launch a preemptive attack in order to try to assure American involvement before it was too late. Or it would tempt North Korea to commit aggression. Given the ties which Seoul has to the United States and those which Pyongyang has to the Soviet Union and China, the prospects of further tension are frightening indeed. Japan, moreover, might well respond to American disengagement from South Korea by moving to strengthen its own military capabilities, including the development of nuclear arms. American officials understand all of this. That is why they have been reaffirming the American treaty commitment to South Korea virtually on a round-the-clock basis since Saigon fell.

The flaw in American policy, however, is the absence of an alternative to the indefinite stationing of American forces in a "tripwire" location that North Korean troops could not avoid if they drove south. Such an alternative is now more necessary than ever, not only to reduce tensions in Korea over the long haul but to sustain congressional support for Seoul in the interim. The two Koreas hate and fear each other with a passion awesome to behold. But there are no complicating issues comparable to the questions concerning the rights of Palestinians, and diplomatic recognition, which bedevil the Mideast. In the case of the Koreans, all of the four most concerned outside powers—the United States, Japan, China and Russia—share an interest in stabilizing the status quo. Moreover the bare components of a plan for defusing the Korean issue are familiar to the many specialists who have studied the ground. The formal and militarily irrelevant United Nations presence must be ended so that South Korea and North Korea themselves can enter directly into dealings with other concerned countries. (The American commitment to Seoul rests on a bilateral treaty and not any longer on the United Nations). A format must then be found in which the two Koreas, their respective patrons in Washington, Peking and Moscow, and Japan can consult to ratify the existing division of Korea. All this will not be easy to bring about. But only in the context of such negotiations could any significant number of American troops be removed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

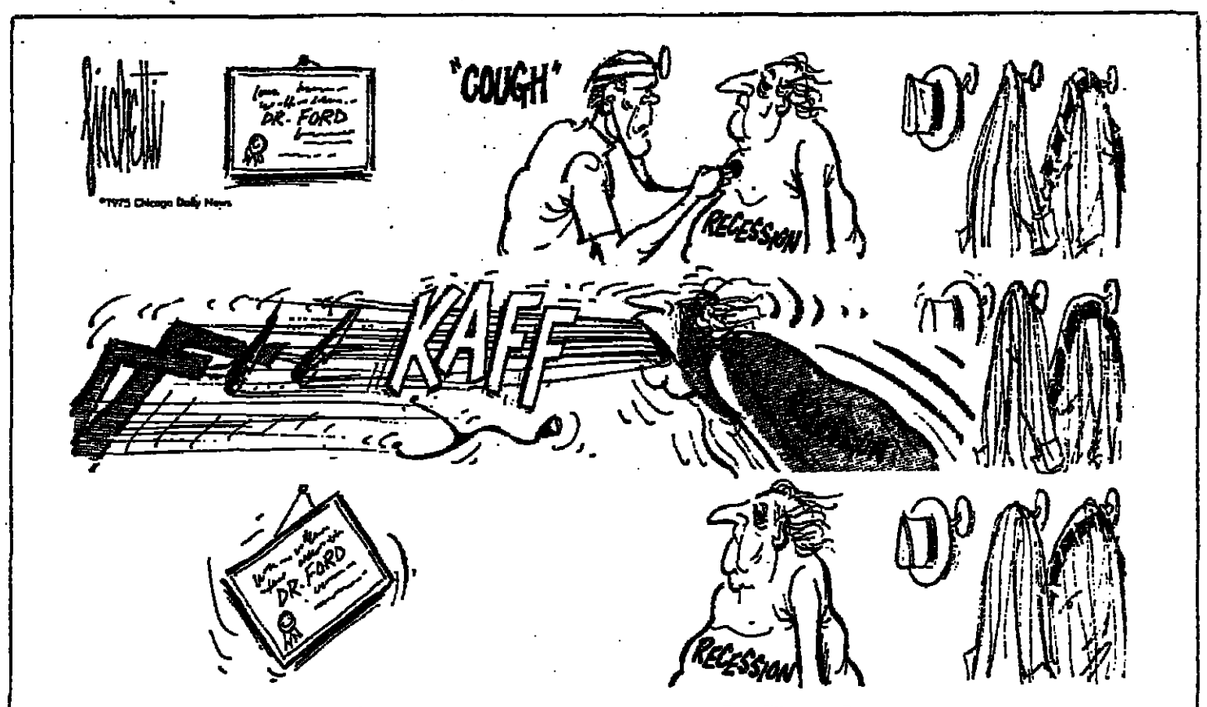
June 2, 1900

PARIS—The war in South Africa is practically over. The final collapse of the Transvaal's resistance to Lord Roberts's advance came with astonishing rapidity and rather unexpectedly, for it was believed that, after the Boers' declarations that they would fight to the last man and the last cartridge, some show of defense of their capital would be made. Happily they have decided not to waste any more lives.

Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1925

DAYTON, Tenn.—Despite local prejudices, Mr. Clarence Darrow will aid in the defense of John T. Scopes, high school teacher, charged with violation of the Tennessee "Monkey Law." Radio enthusiasts are considerably excited over the prospect of "tuning in" on the trial, which will be broadcast direct from the county courthouse in this Tennessee town, and listening to the pleas of Mr. Darrow and Mr. Bryan.



Is There Another Doctor in the House?

South of the Détente Border

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—NATO summits are relatively rare and they mean different things to different participants. They always offer an occasion for what West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt calls "great Sunday speeches."

Also they are useful as Rotarian gatherings where those who lead the West can get to know each other. Since few of his peers knew Gerald Ford personally, the meeting just concluded provided a splendid opportunity to assess him.

Summits are also helpful in permitting statesmen to cut through red tape in private meetings and arrange matters previously stuck. Thus, for example, there is the long-deferred question of the next generation of fighter planes for four NATO countries.

This has been quietly decided here in favor of the U.S. F-16 as against the latest French Mirage and hesitant purchasers have virutally been persuaded to pay now (while the dollar is cheap) and buy later.

Economic matters, which have loomed ever-larger in the past two years, were important at this conference. Schmidt points out the European and North American allies must recognize the difference in their positions and move along parallel, complementary, but not identical lines.

Southern Flank

This is because Europe is a consumer but North America is both consumer and producer and sometimes ready to take more risks in gambling on access to raw materials like oil.

But the key area of especially intense interest to all participants was NATO's southern flank. Until last year's Icelandic elections some alliance strategists had been more worried that vital U.S. installations would be expelled by that island's leftist government, thus opening up a broad Atlantic avenue to Soviet warships and submarines based in Murmansk. Now the northern nightmare has faded.

However, counterbalancing this gain, the Mediterranean to the south has come alive with trouble. The Greek-Turkish crisis that started over Cyprus is festering.

One can only hope that corridor diplomacy here, primarily American, may ultimately produce some tranquillizing results. But Greece has partly pulled out of NATO commands (temporarily, one prays) and Turkey wavers on the verge of expelling some major U.S. military facilities.

Italy seems perhaps slightly less wobbly than a year ago, and is even mounting a considerable naval program to bolster the alliance.

However, a blast of danger has been set off in Portugal at the Atlantic entrance to the Mediterranean. And obviously NATO has no desire or possibility of dealing with a reluctant ally under some kind of Brezhnev doctrine in reverse, "justifying" direct interference as Russia did in Czechoslovakia, 1968.

About all the alliance could do was worry and convey this reaction to Lisbon's delegation here which seemingly attended with mouth open and ears closed.

Having dumped a right-wing dictatorship of almost half a century, the Portuguese seem about to embrace a left-wing dictatorship.

Alas, as Aristotle taught us: "Liberty is an experience before becoming a principle; and no one can talk of liberty without having experienced it."

Only a handful of elderly Portuguese have.

Thus the Mediterranean has now become a kind of frontier of détente, between continental Europe, where both superpowers maintain forces that provide some balance of strength, and a sea basin where Russia is gaining steadily at NATO's expense.

Even Egypt's President Sadat complains American weakness (by which he means an interventionist Congress) is enabling the Soviet Union to get back into the "Middle East picture."

Moscow's influence has jumped decisively in once hostile Libya. Despite occasional setbacks elsewhere in the Arab world the Russians continue to show great pertinacity.

And now their Mediterranean fleet is impressively strong. Two helicopter-carriers sail regularly out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles. Soon they will be joined by new aircraft-carriers, the first of which will be commissioned in the Crimea this year.

No action has been taken on an old suggestion by some allied nations that such vessels are in fact banned from the straits by the Montreux Convention. Embroiled as it is with Greece, Turkey certainly doesn't want to pick a bone with Russia.

Bilateral statesmanship is always to be expected on NATO's fringes. Should this accomplish what is needed to invigorate the alliance and protect its members by ensuring mutual protection under détente, successful diplomacy is above all required in the Mediterranean area.

But the Mediterranean is inhabited by very emotional people. Arguments about its politics often tend to be more excited than cerebral. Thoughts on its future are abundant but thinking is rare and wise thinking even rarer.

Can such a trend now be reversed? History may judge this summit by the final answer to that question.

Ford Plus and Minus

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The prevailing mood here at the beginning of the summer is increasingly restless and partisan. The cattle are beginning to stir in the barn. The politicians are organizing for next year's elections, when many of them believe new leaders will be chosen, not only for the White House, but for the House and Senate as well.

The most significant change in the last few months has probably been the rise in the popularity of President Ford. He has come through the formative stage of his administration in better form than generally expected. He is visibly more confident. He has put together a competent cabinet, and, by a combination of candor and friendliness, he has swept away the atmosphere of conspiracy and mistrust that polluted this town in the last months of the Nixon administration.

He is being helped for the moment by the feeling, not quite supported by reliable facts, that the worst of the recession is over. But even among many people who like and support him, there remain serious doubts that he has the imagination or resiliency to handle the challenges of the last years of the 1970s.

The successes of the 1960s have been followed, may even have produced, a torrent of new and more complicated problems in all free societies. A rising middle class is demanding more from their governments in the industrial countries, and provoking, since the organization of the oil cartel, new cries from the hungry countries for a more equal distribution of the world's wealth.

Different Life

At home, a new generation of industrial and service employees, as well as the young professionals, is thinking and living and acting politically in different ways.

Internationally, the fears of the cold war era have been replaced by a popular but dicey belief in "détente," and there is a vague suspicion here, underlying all traditional political assumptions, that America is approaching the new problems of the 1980s with a lot of old men and old notions.

In short, there is a pervasive feeling here that there is something out of date and maybe even deeply wrong with the organization and spirit of our politics, and that the last four years of the decade will require the sort of economic and political innovations that marked the first half of the 1930s. Those who feel this way, and at the same time regard Ford as an ideal interim President, do not quite see him as a leader of these coming turbulent years.

Sen. Edward Kennedy is back on the front pages of the news magazines and continues to lead the popularity polls, but this is so only because the Democrats are in such a mess. The guess here is that his promise not to run in 1976 or accept a draft is genuine and that the Democrats would do better to take him at his word and find themselves another candidate.

O'Neill's More

Kennedy cooperates with the writers of profiles and Sunday supplement features, probably not because he is secretly maneuvering for a draft, but because he must run next year for re-election in Massachusetts, which is deeply divided on the issues of busing and abortion, and he could be in trouble over these questions.

Accordingly, it does him no harm to concentrate on the large issues of health insurance, unemployment and foreign policy, and dominate the popularity polls and the magazine covers.

It doesn't hurt Rep. Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts either, who is leading the charge for Kennedy. Tip has political ambitions, too, and the more he shares the headlines with Kennedy, the better his chances of moving up from majority leader to speaker of the House when Speaker Albert retires, as he is expected to do next year.

So the politicians are trying to anticipate the coming changes, sensing that new problems and new leaders may be forthcoming after the Bicentennial suggests the need for new beginnings. Even the 75 Democratic representatives who made such a splash early this year are planning to go away to a "retreat" for a weekend after they return from the Memorial Day recess in order to discuss their future plans, including whether they want to go along with the Humphreys, Jacksons, Muskies, and the other Democratic leaders now in their 60s.

If one of these elders of the party gets the nomination but fails to win the presidency, there is always the chance that he will get the Democratic leadership of the Senate when Mike Mansfield retires, as he has been talking about doing. Humphrey, for example, who has always been Mansfield's favorite as majority leader, at least keeps himself in the running for this post by talking in presidential terms.

Ford's rise in recent weeks has muffled some of the talk about a challenge from former Governor Reagan of California on the right. Reagan says he's not interested in heading a conservative party movement, and unless the President runs into even more serious economic trouble or abdicates, like Lyndon Johnson, his nomination is almost assured.

And meanwhile, the President is quietly putting together his own political team, and trying to demonstrate by his trips abroad that he is not only a man of the Congress, but a leader in the world. The danger in this is that the distracted and divided free-world leaders will not respond to his exhortations, and that the world situation will get worse in the coming year rather than better.

Accordingly, events in the next 12 months may dominate the men, rather than the other way around, but the campaign has obviously already started. It is dominating most conversations in this city, and it is likely to dominate the legislation from now on until November of 1976.

Letters

Let's Celebrate

Contrary to Mrs. Françoise Giroud's, the French minister of women's affairs, comment in your May 26 edition which read, apart from Bastille Day on July 14, May Day and religious holidays she doesn't see a single day worth celebrating .. I just took a quick count on my 1975 calendar and found 365.

ALAN L. BUSSEY.
Brussels.

PLO and Israel

The Palestine Liberation Organization has built up a public relations image of dedicated fighters with powerful external support. But they have neither the strong internal motivation of the Kurdish independence movement nor the massive external support given to the South Vietnamese. The Kurds fought fiercely against overwhelming odds for independence and self-determination. Their rebellion in Iraq collapsed because of lack of external support... The South Vietnamese had tremendous external support, but collapsed because of lack of internal motivation. A small independence movement needs both strong internal motivation and strong external support to prevail against a modern state with a modern army. The Palestinians have neither, despite the public relations campaign to persuade the world that they have both.

The Arab states want to destroy Israel and divide the territory among themselves. But an independent Palestine, like an independent Kurdistan, is too great a threat to its neighbors. An independent Palestinian state with a revolutionary leadership would act to "liberate" the east bank of the Jordan with its predominantly Palestinian population as well as southern Lebanon and eastern Sinai. The Golan Heights would be kept as "Palestinian territory."

Palestine did not exist as a separate entity until after World War I, when it was created for the Jews and no Arab would admit to being a Palestinian. The Palestinian Arab can easily be absorbed in the neighboring states whose peoples have the same language, culture and traditions.

The main threat to Israel is not from the terrorists who hijack airplanes and murder innocent civilians and schoolchildren; but from the Arab armies backed by the Soviet military machine. These forces have no intention of setting up an independent Palestine.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.
Rehovot, Israel.

Propaganda Machine

Why should President Ford be so surprised that Americans generally want more government interference in their lives? When was the last time we taught our kids anything about our free economic system? The socialistic and big-government people have had an effective propaganda machine for years.

DARCY G. RECTOR.
Brasschaat, Belgium.

Elevating Argument On Abortion

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Along with Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge, who has written his congratulations to the editor, I am greatly cheered by the appearance of the Human Life Review, a thoughtful quarterly devoted to sober analysis of the case against abortion and euthanasia. Mr. Muggeridge is a man whose greatest gift is the sense of true perspective. A reader of his autobiography finds himself slowly coming into touch with great wisdom. He writes now, in connection with the Human Life Review, "It has long been my opinion that the abortion-euthanasia issue with all its implications is the basic one of our time."

With all its implications. What are its implications? They are complex, fascinating, romantic, and greatly revealing. Whatever one thinks about abortion, one must welcome the effort to rescue the arguments from the vulgarity and acrimony in which they so regularly squat.

In the introduction to the current issue, the editor makes a point I have not seen so clearly made before. It is very widely assumed that opposition to abortion is something of a Catholic tic. This is very, very far from the truth. Mr. Muggeridge, for instance, is not a Catholic. And only one of the seven featured articles in the current issue is written by a Catholic. In the initial issue, there was a fine essay by Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits. In the current issue, Margot (Mrs. Nat) Hentoff of the Village Voice, a Jewish intellectual, writes of her distaste for the semantic hypocrisy that surrounds abortion. A black Protestant theologian (Prof. Eric Lincoln) tells the story of his altered position on abortion. Like Mr. Lincoln, the other writers are Protestants.

Indeed, one learns that a recent Sindlinger & Co. poll reveals that 80 per cent of all Americans polled oppose abortion, while only 36 per cent approve of it. Eighty per cent of Catholics oppose it. Amalgamate these statistics, include the percentage of Americans who are Catholics, and one discovers that of all those Americans who oppose abortion, less than one-third are Catholics.

Useful Tactic

Mr. M. J. Sobran, a young writer from Michigan, inquires into the tactic of dismissing the anti-abortion case as a denominational idiosyncrasy of the Roman Catholic Church. He finds that the tactic is particularly useful to Catholic politicians under pressure. He gives the example of Mr. Frank Kelley, up for re-election as attorney general of Michigan, asked where he stood on the issue. "With a name like mine," he replied, "naturally I'm against abortion: but if it passes, I'll bow to the wishes and demands of the law."

Mr. Sobran makes the interesting observation that the arguments in favor of abortion "especially for the poor" very often disguise thinly the fact that the public interest is in cutting down the black population. But Catholic "ethnics" are widely suspected of being anti-black: of inheriting racial bigotry. Those of them who impartially oppose abortion, even knowing that the highest incidence of it is among black poor, are, surely, impressive in their sincerity. What is their motivation? Is it that "they are eager to impose their own sectarian values on the rest of us? But then we must ask why they did not picket hamburger stands in the days when they were forbidden to eat meat on Fridays; why they do not boycott drugstores that sell birth control devices."

Nor have the opponents of abortion attempted to attract attention to the factor of greed, specifically in the managers of abortion clinics and the doctors who work in them. Mr. Sobran informs us that a young woman reporter in Detroit submitted a urine specimen she said was hers, though in fact it was her boyfriend's, to one of these clinics, and was told that it tested positive: she was pregnant. "She actually went through the operation before publishing the story. An uproar ensued, and new restrictions were passed, so that abortions in Detroit can now be performed only under rigorously controlled conditions. An abortionist is forbidden by law to collect his fee without actually killing a child. Thanks to that reporter, other young women are getting their money's worth."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1975

Africa Is Training Famine-Fighters

By Thomas A. Johnson

KOUNDOUL, Chad (NYT).—Pierre Anjo, walking behind two young oxen, plowed long, straight furrows in the dark, sun-baked earth. Nearby, in the hot Sahara wind, his wife threshed and winnowed wheat, a grain once unfamiliar to her.

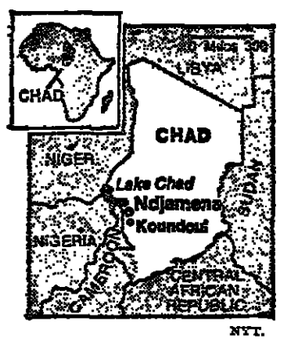
The Anjos, perhaps a typical small-farm family, represent the hope of Africa to African and foreign agronomists of the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

The Anjos, 54 other families here and hundreds more in neighboring Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon, are demonstrating that food production can be greatly increased by organizing farmers to make use of all of a region's resources.

The theory was expressed by the commission's executive secretary, Benson Tonwe, but agricultural experts in several black African nations are becoming strident about the need to increase production significantly or face famine in less than a decade.

United Nations statistics show that the continent produced 32 million tons of cereal grains in 1960 and required 34 million. The gap has widened: Last year 38 million tons were produced, to meet a 45-million-ton requirement.

Eighty-five to 90 per cent of the people in black Africa are in food production, mostly on the subsistence level, and there is neither money nor expertise for large-scale mechanized farming. As a result the emphasis has



NYT.

fallen to a great extent on projects like those of the basin commission, in which farmers are taught to teach other farmers to make the best use of what is available.

The Lake Chad Basin, like the Niger, Volta and Senegal Rivers, is a focal point, with agronomists and hydrologists attempting to make long-range plans for the rehabilitation of the drought-ravaged region south of the Sahara known as the Sahel.

6-Year Drought

The six-year drought dramatized conditions in one large part of Africa. The broad-scale and widening gap between production and needs is less dramatic.

"Drought and famine happen every year in the Sahel," Mr. Tonwe said. "Our job, and that of all of Africa, is to help this continent produce more and better food all the time."

One greatly underutilized resource along the southern border of the Sahara is, oddly enough, its water supply. Another is draft animals. Still another is the great variety of scientifically produced disease and heat-resistant crops that will grow here.

"And the greatest resource," Mr. Tonwe said, "is the people—an organized people."

Three years ago Mr. Anjo, the farmer being trained by the basin commission, was in the habit of planting millet seeds after the first summer rains and hoping for a harvest by October. The rest of the year, to keep his family alive, he wandered in distant cities, looking for work as a laborer or watchman.

A full-time farmer now in this village on the Chari River, 20 miles southeast of Ndjamena, the capital, he produces a variety of food and cash crops and teaches others what he has learned.

Varied Crops

He still plants millet, to take advantage of the rains, but he also tends two acres of irrigated wheat—a hot-weather variety developed in Mexico—as well as melons, potatoes, tomatoes, corn and cotton.

To extend the amount of land he can work—on a continent where only about a third of the arable land is cultivated—he is using oxen as draft animals for the first time. He feeds the oxen on elephant grass, a fast-growing, nutritious wild plant that he irrigates about six months of the year and cuts for fodder every two months.

Prosperous beyond all expectations, with earnings from their own surplus, the farm families are buying citrus and mango seedlings and considering the purchase of community-owned farm machinery.

Other Programs

The Lake Chad Basin Commission, a 9-year-old organization founded by Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria, also has programs aimed at improving fishing, forestry and livestock production in an area covering 270,000 square miles and 6 million people. Its budget is $2.6 million, which international donors help to meet.

The commission, encompassing English-speaking and French-speaking and landlocked and coastal countries, is the most significant African attempt to improve agricultural production in an entire region.



Associated Press.

Smoke billows from a depot hit by rocket fire after Palestinian-Phalangist conflict erupted in Beirut.

Religions' Role in Seeking Lebanese Stability

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT (NYT).—The ringing of bells of Christian churches mingles here with Moslem calls to prayer from loudspeakers on the minarets of mosques.

Political stability is based on cooperation between Christians and Moslems, and involves numerous sects. In times of political crisis, as in recent weeks, sectarian attitudes often contribute to hostilities.

A conflict that broke out April 13 between the militia of the right-wing Phalangist party, made up mainly of Maronite Christians, and Palestinian guerrillas developed into a national crisis because virtually all the Moslem factions in Lebanon supported the Palestinians.

The Phalangists want restrictions on the right of Palestinians to carry weapons. They complain that the guerrillas have become an armed force influencing the political balance in Lebanon in favor of Moslem and leftist political groups.

At such times of crisis, the role of the leaders of the religious communities takes on political importance.

Conclaves have been held in the last few days by Moslem and Christian religious leaders, and there is a proposal by the Moslems to hold a national conference of Moslems and Christians.

These are influential men, who are in regular communication with Lebanon's political leaders. The religious institutions play a major role in this country, where canonical or Koranic law is the only legal basis for marriage and other family relations and also governs many property questions.

The Christian conclave last week was at the Bkerke Palace, the seat of Patriarch Antonio Khreish of the Maronite Catholic Church, the largest Christian community in Lebanon.

The President of Lebanon, now Suleiman Franjieh, must be a Maronite under the terms of what is called the national covenant. This agreement for sharing power requires that the premier be a member of the Sunni Moslems, the largest of the Moslem communities.

Other Clerics

Also attending the conclave were Maximos Hakim, the Greek Catholic Patriarch of Antioch and the Near East; Patriarch Ignace Pierre XVI Batanian of the Armenian Catholics, and Bishop Ghofrail Salleby, representing Patriarch Elias IV Mouawad of the Greek Orthodox Church.

There were representatives of the ancient Syrian Catholic, Chaldean Catholic and Armenian Orthodox Churches as well as of Evangelical Protestants.

The Christian leaders called for national reconciliation in Lebanon around a "powerful government to apply the law without discrimination." They urged the Palestinian refugees and their guerrilla groups to appreciate the "great sacrifices" that Lebanon has suffered from Israeli raids in retaliation for guerrilla action.

They offered a "quiet and constructive dialogue, free from any defiance or provocation," to resolve demands by the Moslems for a more equal share in the military command as well as citizenship rights for many Moslems who have long lived in Lebanon but have officially remained outsiders.

NATO Produces Notable Spectacle

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The NATO summit was not such a bad show for an institution that many have written off as an anachronism, a fading venerable that has served its time and is going the way of its poor relatives, CENTO and SEATO, victims of détente and their own divisions.

Certainly President Ford accomplished what he set out to do—convincing the Europeans of U.S. solidarity with the alliance. But as a European remarked, U.S. solidarity was never in doubt. It is rather European solidarity that has people wondering.

The meeting was not devoid of the diversions that have made NATO famous: the cartoons showing French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing crashing the party, or dropping by during dinner because he saw a "light in the window." Remarked a wag: "It's been some time since the French saw the light."

And a new polemic over what some see as new American tactics, but which the French see as the same old game: Block European unity through promoting Atlantic relations. The French still see the two as mutually exclusive.

Noteworthy Moments

There were some noteworthy moments during the council meeting and the rash of bilateral contacts taking place outside. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, of all people, is to be thanked for having the silly American idea of restricted sessions countermined.

None of the council speeches was to be published so that the public might not be abused with information it did not need to know. It was only after Mr. Ford mentioned Spain in his opening speech, a subject on which the Europeans do not agree with Washington, that Council Chairman Joseph Luns was asked to have the Ford speech printed so the Europeans could reply.

By that time, the delegations were drifting out of the room so Mr. Luns simply gaveled that the speech be printed for the other delegations. Then Mr. Wilson asked that it be released to the press as well, and Mr. Luns gaveled again. The U.S. delegation had not wanted press distribution.

One of the reasons for that was Mr. Ford's mention of "partial membership," referring to the alliance's problems with Greece. When the French began wondering if they were being criticized, too, they were told quite frankly: No. Although Mr. Luns said later it didn't hurt that they thought so.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's suggestion that these summits be institutionalized brought French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues out of his seat. The French do not want a situation where their President has to go around peering in windows every time these chiefs of government get together. Mr Sauvagnargues, the only foreign minister at the meeting, kept the Trudeau idea from getting into the communiqué.

Some Europeans wondered if the Americans put Mr. Trudeau up to the idea, which would have been the first time in memory he played Washington's stooge. In truth, Mr. Ford was as surprised by the idea as the others, but quickly supported it. Mr. Trudeau later explained that Canada simply liked these summits. The others had their summit meetings all the time, he said, but this and the Commonwealth were all Canada had.

In all, it was a surprisingly good performance for 15 nations, a good number of which are governed by Socialists constantly complaining about the alliance, while many of the others are fighting their own intra-alliance battles. At a time when the alliance was thought to be disintegrating, many of the delegations were proposing that it enlarge its horizons into non-security areas such as economics, energy, food and finance.

But if the problems debated were serious, the tone was not always. There was considerable humor. Thus Chancellor Helmut Schmidt could not resist a few jokes at British expense about the Leeds-Bavaria soccer match Wednesday.

Italian Aldo Moro's phrase that Italy was a "factor of stability in the Mediterranean" brought a few smiles. As did the French spokesman's comment that Mr. Sauvagnargues did not participate actively in the council debating because, as only a foreign minister, it would not have been "appropriate."

Rebuked by Tass

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP).—In the first Soviet editorial comment on the NATO meeting, Tass issued yesterday a mild rebuke to the proposition that détente can be served by strengthening Western military forces.

"One cannot help noting that declarations about easing of tension coming from the NATO council session are conditioned by a buildup of the bloc's military might," the official press agency said. "Such a proposition is reminiscent of the positions-of-strength policy which was the West's main instrument in cold-war times."

U.S. Student Protests Focus on Financial Woes

By G.G. Labelle

NEW YORK (AP).—Student protests are starting again on U.S. college campuses but, unlike the 1960s, when violence erupted over major social issues, today's demonstrations are low-keyed and aimed against tuition increases, faculty cutbacks and other policies that hit student pocketbooks.

A protest at Livingston College in New Jersey involved meal tickets and dormitories. University of Minnesota students went to the state legislature to push for a tuition freeze. At Brandeis University in Massachusetts and at Brown University in Rhode Island students protested cuts in financial-aid programs.

University of Massachusetts protesters at the state's capitol carried signs reading, "Education for All People!"

At Rutgers, the state university of New Jersey, students donned ragged clothing and marched outside a hall where a dinner was being held for the university's anniversary. Their chant was: "Don't feast while Rutgers starves."

It all seemed part of a new mood on campus that Violet Rabaya, president of the student body of the University of California at Berkeley, explained this way: "The national economy has had a great effect on students' lives. We're not up in the ivory tower any more."

No Resistance

Mark Barlow, assistant provost at Cornell University, commented: "I see students coming into the financial-aid office whose fathers have been laid off."

If the focus of student demonstrations has changed, so has the intensity. At Livingston, a part of Rutgers, the 46 students arrested for occupying the dean's office put up no resistance to campus police. Black students ended a sit-in at Brown University by cleaning up after themselves.

A sit-in by 12 Harvard black students occurred on a rainy day and when after five hours the students' demand to see the university president was not met, they left and their supporters outside dispersed.

At Brandeis, the students ended a building take-over before police were called in. A student spokesman, Jeffrey Osoff, while acknowledging that the occupation of a building was illegal, said of the protest: "The tone was a hell of a lot more civil than in the late 1960s."

Private colleges are receiving less in alumni donations while costs keep rising. Fuel bills go up and faculty and staff members demand more money. And public colleges and universities face the same problem with state legislatures.

Beloit College in Wisconsin illustrates how private institutions are suffering. Its deficit for this school year is $493,000. Among public institutions, the University of New Hampshire asked the state legislature for $52.9 million to operate in the next two years. But the legislature cut it to $41.3 million.

The increased burden in both public and private colleges often falls on the student. The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education estimates that the average tuition has risen 162 per cent at private colleges and 114 per cent at public colleges since 1962.

In some cases, students have first responded to threats of cutbacks with methods other than demonstrations. Many administrators believe students have become more effective lobbyists, and Barbara Ann March, a University of Minnesota student-government officer, says that some politicians are paying more attention to students since adoption of the vote for 18-year-olds.

Violet Rabaya, at Berkeley, said that "lobbying is going to be a new tool" for students.

Not Satisfied

At Livingston, students first negotiated with administrators over a student demand to end a rule giving priority for dormitory rooms to those who buy school meal tickets. They won some concessions but were not satisfied.

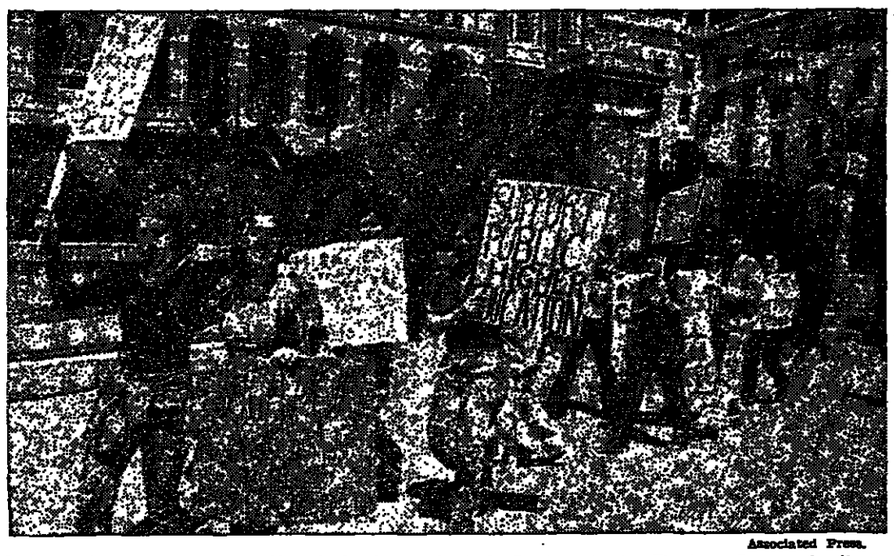
"They'd negotiated with the administration before and then, frustrated, they decided to take over the building," said Ed Gragnano, a freshman member of the Coalition to Fight Cutbacks.

Miss Rabaya said of lobbying: "It's quite frustrating when you find out all the red tape you have to go through."

When frustration builds, students have only to look at the past decade for direction. Martin Kilson, a Harvard government professor, said: "Students now have a tradition of demonstrating in the face of some strong pressure that affects them directly. I suppose you could say it's as natural as rain when it's cloudy."

Gordon Fellman, chairman of the sociology department at Brandeis, said the student protests of the 1960s "are now in the historical memory of the campus culture." But Mr. Fellman and other college administrators do not expect the demonstrations of the 1970s to develop the violence that marked the 1960s.

"There's much less of a super-romantic or hysterical, rhetorical mood about these demonstrations; there's more realistic, clearer and harder-headed thinking," Mr. Fellman said. "In the 1960s, there were fantasies that something quick and romantic would make major changes."



Associated Press.

University of Massachusetts students protest budget cuts in Boston demonstration.



Associated Press.

British Prime Minister Wilson and President Ford outside the U.S. Embassy in Brussels during NATO summit.

Russian Facilities Aid U.S. Drug Work on Heart-Attack Patients

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (WP).—For the last two months, a young American doctor has been performing sensitive tests on patients in Moscow hospitals, using an experimental drug that may help control the extent of heart attacks.

With the assistance of the Soviet Ministry of Health, Dr. James Muller, a fellow at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, has administered a drug called hyaluronidase to 25 Russian heart-attack victims.

Senior specialists at Brigham believe that the drug can significantly reduce the amount of injury from heart failure. After preliminary work with animals, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration cleared hyaluronidase for investigative uses. But its effectiveness on humans remains to be proved.

According to Dr. Muller, the key to testing the drug is getting to patients immediately after their heart seizures. Moscow's centralized ambulance service and system of emergency care, he said, makes it possible at any hour of the day to identify potential subjects for the experiment and to reach them in time.

The 25 patients Dr. Muller has already tested—the program still has another month to run—along with an equal number in a control group will provide researchers at Brigham with a substantial amount of the data they need to verify the usefulness of the drug.

In a year of similar study in Boston, local conditions were such that it was possible to try hyaluronidase on only five patients—an unacceptably low rate.

Some Problems

The hyaluronidase experiment is a revealing example of what can be accomplished through Soviet-American scientific cooperation under the right circumstances, along with some of the problems that make the process so difficult.

Earlier this month, for instance, the whole project almost collapsed when Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, insisted on reclaiming Dr. Muller's rented car, despite his pleas that the automobile was essential if he were to get to hospitals in different parts of the city quickly enough day and night.

Finally, it took a telephone call from the Soviet Union's deputy minister of health to top officials at Intourist to reverse the decision.

In recent years, Moscow and Washington have signed a host of agreements in such diverse areas as space and oceanography as well as medicine and, just this month, the humanities and social sciences.

The joint efforts range in scope from modest one-man programs like Dr. Muller's to this summer's Apollo-Soyuz space mission. American science attachés here estimate that there are 250 different research projects in various stages of preparation, of which about two dozen are actually being carried out.

Overall, U.S. officials say, the two superpowers are engaged in the most extensive East-West exchange of this kind in history.

The desirability of cooperation rather than confrontation is undisputed and there is no doubt either about the value of wide-ranging discussions with well-trained Russian experts. But some critics in the United States believe that the Russians are getting much more practical benefit from the exchanges than is the United States. They argue that American technology is so far advanced in most fields that information tends to flow only one way.

As a business proposition, some U.S. companies are prepared to sell the Russians specialized equipment the Russians have not developed on their own. Concern has been expressed that the Kremlin will use this shared knowledge for military purposes in areas such as computer and aircraft development, despite official U.S. restrictions.

But doctors contend that in a field such as cardiovascular research, all mankind will inevitably benefit from higher standards of care even if it means that the United States gives more to the Russians in the way of ideas and scientific techniques than it gets back.

As a result, in the three years since former Secretary of State William Rogers and Soviet Health Minister Boris Petrovsky signed an agreement on cooperative health research, work has begun in earnest on what are now six separate programs of heart study.

Aside from what an American called considerable "academic tourism," scientists and doctors from the two countries have conducted a number of seminars and symposiums on heart problems. They are also carrying out a major study of thousands of Soviet and American men to measure the incidence of arteriosclerosis based on a jointly developed series of clinical, physiological and biochemical tests which will make the results comparable when they are finally analyzed.

At one of these Soviet-American meetings last fall, Dr. Eugene Braunwald, a Harvard Medical School professor and chief physician at Brigham, told Dr. Yevgeny Chazov, a leading Soviet heart specialist and the country's deputy minister of health, of the work he had been doing with hyaluronidase.

A principal difficulty, Dr. Braunwald said, was in getting enough of the right kind of patients on whom to try out the drug.

In Boston, as Dr. Muller now explains it, some private doctors resisted letting their patients be used in experiments. In addition, many of the best U.S. hospitals are connected with medical schools and have large research programs of their own. And finally, he said, Americans often do not reach hospitals as fast as they should after a heart attack in order for hyaluronidase to be effective.

According to Dr. Muller, Dr. Braunwald recognized that the combination of access to patients in a large number of Moscow's centrally directed hospitals and the demonstrated skill and speed of Soviet emergency rescue services would probably provide many subjects for the test in a relatively short time.

Fortuitous Case

In that sense, the hyaluronidase experiment appeared to be a fortuitous case of U.S. needs and Soviet facilities neatly complementing each other.

Dr. Braunwald proposed the idea of doing the testing here and it was then accepted in principle.

Dr. Muller, 32, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, was selected for the project because he speaks Russian and studied in the Soviet Union seven years ago. With his wife and two small children, Dr. Muller arrived in March, bringing the necessary equipment, including such standard but hard-to-obtain items as a centrifuge. Dr. Muller said in an interview recently that the Russians were cooperative in solving nearly all the problems that crop up on a complex project.

Doctors and staff workers in five Moscow hospitals were alerted to help out and trained in the testing technique. A telephone was speedily installed in the Mullers' small dormitory apartment so he could be reached at all hours. Dr. Muller was given a Russian doctor as a full-time assistant.

At the hospital, Dr. Muller said he found doctors and nurses professional and helpful except for a nurse who flatly refused to assist, saying that it was not part of her job description. When he went to the supervisor, he was told that nurses are in short supply and if this one suddenly quit over the issue it would be hard to get another. That settled the matter.

Aside from the car crisis, Dr. Muller's darkest moment occurred when, in connection with a patient, he mentioned that a man's heart had stopped briefly during the admission period.

On hearing the news, the patient burst into tears and later told a relative, who complained to the hospital about the indiscretion. Dr. Muller was summoned to a supervisor and told that in the Soviet Union such information is not given to patients. So are the cultural differences.

The troubles, however, have been minor compared to the progress of the experiment. Dr. Muller says that Dr. Braunwald is delighted with the results so far and, given the opportunity, hopes to test hyaluronidase on an even larger scale in more hospitals as cooperation—and understanding—develop.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1975

Euromarket

New Swiss Issue Is Denominated In IMF's Special Drawing Rights

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 1 (IHT).—Special drawing rights were introduced as a medium of investment on the international capital market the last week.

While it is still too early for any meaningful measure of investor response, the appearance of Switzerland's top three banks among the six co-managers of the issue raised many an eyebrow in the banking community.

While there invariably are moments when one group of investors dominates the Eurobond market—of late it has been the Arabs, but before them were the Japanese, the Italians—the Swiss are widely considered the backbone of the market. Issues can, of course, be offered without their participation. But having one or more of the big three share the co-management of an issue is regarded as providing the seal of success.

What is especially surprising about their participation in the SDR issue is that the Swiss until now have made no secret of their dislike for loans denominated in composite units such as the European Unit of Account or the Eurco.

Change of Heart

The question many bankers are asking is whether the Swiss have had a change of heart and are now seeking to carve out a section of their market as their own special preserve—in the way that Belgian and Luxembourg banks have made Units of Account their specialty.

Reading the motivation of the Swiss is made difficult by the fact that the borrower for this issue is Alusuisse, Switzerland's fourth largest industrial enterprise. The major banks each have a high official on the Alusuisse board—which more or less requires that the banks participate in any issue for the firm.

Spokesmen for the banks acknowledge the close ties to the firm. At the same time, they note that their own clients are looking for investments which offer more stability than the dollar. The fact that SDRs were created by the International Monetary Fund and that the oil exporters are tying their own currencies and export prices to the unit gives it more allure than other composite units, bankers report.

The 30-million-SDR ($37.5-million) loan for Alusuisse is for five years and is to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

This is equivalent to what bankers obviously consider the current Eurodollar borrowing rate for "prime" credits. The Council of Europe, an intergovernmental agency that looks after refugees, is in the market for a $20-million, nine-year loan, offering to pay 9 1/4 per cent.

Market Conditions

This appears to be in line with market conditions. The European Investment Bank's 9 1/2s of 1985 are currently trading around 101 3/4, which would put the yield for nine years at 9.22 per cent. The nine-year maturity of the council's loan may present a problem, some bankers note, as investors continue to manifest their preference for loans of five to eight years' duration.

For many bankers, however, the market's most serious current problem is one of credit quality. Especially criticized is the $20-million, five-year notes offered by Gulf & Western at 9 3/4 per cent.

Its credit rating, obtained seven years ago for a subordinated debt issue, is single-B. This would make its current senior debt offering at best a double-B, critics say. And in the present tight conditions in the New York market, a BB-rated loan just could not be publicly marketed, they continue. Thus, they ask, why should European investors be asked to buy bonds of a U.S. firm at a rate of interest American investors would scorn.

In addition, a previous G & W private placement sold in Europe is currently quoted at a steep discount, putting the yield at between 11 1/2 and 13 per cent, depending on which price quote is used.

Managers of the G & W issue stress that the credit rating (Continued on Page 11, col. 6.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	May 24 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ...	192.5	195.5	218.9
*Currency in clr. ...	$78,473,000	$79,227,000	$73,062,000
*Total loans	$127,073,000	$127,820,000	$124,535,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,195,000	2,227,000	2,840,000
Auto production ...	122,907	136,595	140,801
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,422,000	8,384,000	8,978,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	———	457,000	550,442
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	36,554,000	33,512,000	35,792,000
Busn failures	242	275	257

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	84,086,000	83,849,000	85,787,000
A-Unemployed ...	8,176,000	7,980,000	4,537,000
Ind'stl Prodn	109.6	R109.3	124.9
*Personal income .	$1,202,400,000	R$1,195,700,000	$1,125,200,000
*Money supply ...	$283,200,000	R$286,800,000	$276,600,000
Csmrs price index .	158.6	157.8	148.4
	188	152	167
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	$8,570,000	$8,720,000	$8,107,800
A-*Exports	$8,010,000	$7,340,000	$8,024,800
A-*Imports	March	Prior Month	1974
A-*Mfr's inventories	$151,308,000	$151,993,000	$126,500,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.
A-Seasonally Adjusted.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Questions Raised by Disclosures of Payoffs

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—It is easy to be cynical about businessmen and politicians. *Caveat emptor* dates from the Romans and doubtless there was also a Latin phrase for "He's just playing politics." Thus it is hard to know how to react to the unprecedented disclosures of corporate corruption in the form of illegal political contributions at home and secret payoffs abroad.

For some months now, we have been treated to the sorry spectacle of one blue-chip corporation after another being forced by government monitors to step forward like naughty schoolboys and confess publicly what they have done. The roll call has included names like United Brands, Northrop, Gulf Oil, Ashland Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Goodyear Tire, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, American Airlines, Braniff Airways and American Shipbuilding.

The confessed sins include $4-million secret payments by Gulf to the campaign chest of the government party in South Korea, a $1.25-million bribe by United Brands to reduce the banana export tax in Honduras, payoffs by Northrop to win aircraft contracts abroad and a political slush fund maintained by Braniff from falsified records for airline ticket sales. Some sins were obviously greater than others and technical factors may or may not make certain activities illegal.

Light Punishment

The punishment has often entailed the mildest slap on the wrist in the form of a consent decree, in which the defendant agrees to stop any wrongdoing. Or there has been a modest fine. The $150,000 imposed on American Airlines last week was exceptionally large.

What's interesting is that, with the exception of United Brands, all the cases arose from the investigations of the Watergate prosecutor into the financing of the 1972 presidential campaign. As investigators probed deeper, they found that the abscess had spread far further than had been thought. Northrop, for example, after first confessing to an illegal campaign contribution, later disclosed that it had maintained a political slush fund since 1961 and that it had made to representatives abroad secret payments totaling $30 million.

Several questions come to mind. One is whether we have seen only the tip of the iceberg. Are the companies which engage in such dubious practices only the ones that gave corporate funds to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President? Or are there large numbers of corporations that escaped by chance the Watergate dragnet and that are perpetrators of improper behavior which awaits disclosure?

This raises a second point. Is such behavior typical of American corporations in general? Here we have several possible reactions.

One school says such behavior is not typical, that American businessmen on the whole carry on their activities honorably, ethically and with moral courage. In this view, the ugly corporations are the exception and we might speculate why Gulf Oil yielded to extortionate demands when other companies active in South Korea say they are clean.

Another interpretation is that there is nothing new in what businessmen have been doing. The only thing new, some say, is that government agencies, notably the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Congress are compelling businessmen to disclose it publicly.

As the Romans Do

Another argument is that petty and not-so-petty bribes and payoffs are such an established part of doing business in Asia, Latin America, the Mediterranean and the Middle East that Americans, to stay in business and compete and thrive, must do as others do.

At the least, some new ammunition has been supplied to critics who would impute sinister influences to multinational corporations. The tiresome old examples of International Telephone & Telegraph's behavior in Chile can now be supplemented by fresh tales of United Brands (née United Fruit) in Honduras and Gulf in South Korea.

The business community, it would seem to us, has a real responsibility to make its own views known or accept the tarbrush. As for the corporations implicated, the contrite heart is very much in evidence.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange finished almost unchanged last week in continued active trading despite an abundance of favorable economic developments.

For the week, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.30 point to 832.29. Trading was confined to four sessions because of the Memorial Day holiday Monday.

Prices dropped during the first three trading sessions last week and then rose sharply on Friday.

Analysts noted that some of the selling pressure, especially in the chemical issues, resulted from President Ford's imposition of a second $1-a-barrel fee on foreign oil announced Tuesday night. Petroleum is one of the chemical industry's major feed stocks.

The market discounted the bullish news early in the week that the United States had a $556.8 million trade surplus in April, the third consecutive advance.

It also brushed off the announcement that worker productivity rose 3.4 per cent in the first quarter following a two-year slide and that initial unemployment claims in the week ended May 17 declined to the lowest level since November.

The market also did not react to Thursday's report by the government that its revised index of leading economic indicators rose a record 4.2 per cent in April following a 1-per-cent rise in March.

The market's sharp upswing on Friday, when the Dow soared 17.20 points, was spurred by the White House report that although the recession was now expected to be deeper than previously projected the economic recovery in 1976 should be much stronger than earlier predicted.

In the credit markets, corporate-bond prices showed small changes in moderately active trading.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers ... are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. ... supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kotzin .20a	12	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
AAT Corp	26	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
5 Inc .21e	9	12	12	12	
5 Indust	17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
M Corp	54	2¾	2½	2¾	
IbiPap .12e	14	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
lo Chem	47	17½	16½	16½	—1
shnelCo .60	1	11½	11	11	
lisnWesly .40	168	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
vance Ross	240	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
vanced Mem	227	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅛
vancdMicr Dc	508	11⅞	10½	11⅛	— ½
vent Corp	62	9	7	7½	—
Wet Inc	254	13¼	12½	12¾	— ½
ico Eagl Min	311	6⅛	5⅞	6	
California	3	7	7	7	
TenNGas 1.20	17	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
nthus Corp	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
skalnt .05e	821	21½	16¼	19¼	+3¼
richChm .40	8	56	55½	56	+ ½
xandAlex .90	613	35⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅞
xBaldwin 1.60	206	19½	18⅞	19¾	— ⅛
oinc .12s	390	7½	7½	7½	
Arpan Pharm	390	16¼	15½	15½	
Teleph .40b	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
ynBacon .35	9	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
onBoxBd .40e	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	
erek Inc	262	9⅜	8¼	9¼	+ ⅞
Appraisal	124	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Beef Packer	24	1⅛	1	1	
Building .36	55	6½	6	6½	— ¼
Express .80	3152	40¾	39⅝	37¾	+ ¾
Filtrona .52	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
FinlCorp .04	859	13¼	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
FinlCp pfl	46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
FinlCp wt	59	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	
Furniture	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Greetings .25	1804	15⅞	14	15⅞	+ ⅞
LaFranc .05e	12	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Microsystm	721	16⅜	14½	14½	—1⅜
Nuclear	1403	5⅜	3¾	5⅜	+1¾
Quasar Petro	403	13¼	12¼	12¾	
Telecomm	85	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Telev&Com	131	17¾	15¾	17¼	+2
WeldMfg .80	22	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
mestGrp Inc	50	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
terre Devel	20	1	1	1	
comp Inc	101	11½	9¾	10⅝	— ⅜
dite Inc	150	4	4⅛	4⅝	
logDevices s	34	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
ersonInds .08	34	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
erson Jacobs	36	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
eusrBush .60	2488	37½	36⅛	37½	+1
s Corp .08	143	3¼	3¼	3¼	
xcoInc .30b	59	18¾	17	18¾	+1¾
idDigit Data	861	9⅞	8¾	9⅞	+ ¾
id Material	605	9½	7¾	9⅝	+1⅞
an Mavlair	65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Petrol s	2-9	12	10¼	12	+1¾
WnGas 1.20	43	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
in Prop 1	13	5	5	5	
ow Automot	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
WayMfg .50	1	7	7	7	
ida Corp	46	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
nSkiling Cp	13	8¾	8¾	8¾	
ColaBtlg .34	154	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
TrkLnA .60	6	13¼	15¼	3¼	
nGasLt 1.20	143	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
nNRIEs .62e	41	2	1⅞	2	
nticSil .70	10	12	12	12	
s Hotels .10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
ood Oceanics	745	12¾	10	12¾	+2¾
oodOcean un	15	14	10½	14	+4
oodOcean wt	113	3½	2⅝	3½	+1⅜
in Corp	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
O Int 1.80	74	16½	16	16½	+ ½
rockInd .20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
dWarn .61e	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
d Atomics	130	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
r Bros Inc	46	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ½
rFenres .80	80	25½	24½	25¼	— ¼
winLyon .40	137	14⅝	13½	13⅞	— ⅜
Mfg .02e	458	15	13½	15	+ ½
k Corp	70	6	5½	6	+ ½
orHyd 1.28	6	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
BldgEq .80	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
amRlt 1.25e	181	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅝
aGeo .44	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
er Green .60	32	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ¼
en Co .40e	7	9	9	9	
es HindePh	166	21	16	20	+2
esMfg .85e	29	2¼	2¼	2¼	
ett Winston	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
ett Winst un	3	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
etiFurn .80	92	18¼	18½	18¾	—
ss Mkts .60	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	
yCorp .20	12	6	6	6	+ ½
d Oil .64e	45	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
ne Fash .44	6	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
s Co .42	104	5	4¾	4⅝	— ⅜
ap Mf .85e	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
lev Labs	214	18⅞	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅜
smPap A	29	5	5	5	
levCo .10b	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
line Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
abs .24	467	42⅛	39⅜	40⅞	—2
rageCan .16	17	6⅛	6	6	
rageMgt .24	38	8¾	8½	8¼	
Co	25	7¾	7⅛	7½	— ¼
Inc .04e	89	22	20¾	21½	— ½
Med Scien	56	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Rad Labs	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
&Son 2a	146	46	40	46	+2½
kHillPw 2.48	16	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
k DrugA .53	49	10⅞	11	11	—1⅛
ChipStp .24	3	8¾	7¾	8	+ ¼
fld Supply 1	104	30⅞	29	29¾	— ¼
EvanFrm .60	12	21½	21¼	21¼	
emia In .60b	91	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
raza Intl	439	27⅞	21⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
h Newspap 1	28	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
AllenH .12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
onCoB 1.04	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
denInd .32	43	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅜
nd Insulation	47	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
ssCraftMf .12	92	12¼	11	12⅛	+1⅛
nce Inc .60a	119	24⅛	22⅛	24	+1½
nand Paige	65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
ner Ind .10e	14	7	6⅜	7	
ico Ltd	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ks Inc .30	49	11¾	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¼
tol Brass .40	8	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
del Prod	63	5	4½	5	+ ¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BroadvwFin .12	58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BrooksScanin .60	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	
BrowardBnc .36b	11	7	7	7	
BrownTom Inc	1014	19⅝	17⅝	19¼	+1¼
Browning Arms	28	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Brunos Inc .20	32	12⅛	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
BuckbeeMear .20	62	5⅛	4⅞	5	
BuckeyeIntl .10r	22	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Burns RL Cp .20	458	17½	15	17½	+2½
BurnupSims	928	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Butler Mfg .80	145	25⅛	22⅛	25¼	+2⅝
CFS Contl Inc	86	10⅛	13	13	— ½
CPT Corp	44	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
Cable Funding	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
CabotJP Equit	20	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
Cafeterias .24	44	9	8⅝	8	— ⅛
Calbiochem	70	10	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
CalMaine Foods	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	9	24½	24½	24½	
Cal Windsor	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Cambridge Mem	31	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
CameronIrnWk 1	62	142	137	139	+1
CampTagg 1.40	379	29¾	26½	29¼	+ ¾
Campus Casual 1	3	12	11½	12	+ ½
Canandaig Wine	2	4	3¼	3¾	— ¼
CannonMill n.78a	40	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Captechinc s	9	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
CarbolineCo .32	31	16	17¾	17⅞	— ¼
CardiacPacmk s	58	17½	16⅝	16¾	— ¾
Carpent Pap .22e	3	8½	8½	8½	
CascadeCp .30a	16	10¼	10	10¼	
Cayman Corp	186	1⅛	1	1⅛	
CedarPoint .58	74	15	15	15	
Cencor Inc	67	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
CentMtgRlt .12p	33	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
CentTel pf 2	11	25½	25	25½	+ ½
CentVtPSvc 1.28	34	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
CentyTelEnt .22e	28	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chambrln Mf .52	17	6¼	5¼	6¼	+1
Champ Paris .16	177	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
ChampProd .60	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	
Channel Cos .10e	197	8¼	7¾	8	— ¼
CharlesRiv Brdg	15	28	25½	26	—1½
Charming Shop	118	14¼	11	14	+3
Chart House .96	27	32½	31¼	31¾	— ½
ChathamMfg .72	17	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
ChattemDrug .28	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chef Pierre	6	12	12	12	
ChemedCorp .58	311	18½	14¾	18¼	+3¼
ChemclLeam .40	42	9⅞	9½	9¼	+ ⅛
Chesapeake Inst	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	274	81½	76½	77	—3
ChristnSec 5.57e	56	118½	113	114	—4⅝
ChurchsFChk .40	763	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅜
CinnFinl .60b	45	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
CircleIncSh 1.39e	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
CitznSoRl 77wt	1	4½	4½	4½	
CitznsUtilA s	77	29⅛	28⅞	29	
CitznsUtilB 1.88	64	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ½
Clark JL Mfg 1a	6	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Classitd Finl	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	47	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Clevepak Cp .60	129	13	12	12¼	— ⅜
Clinton Oil Co	1826	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .68	32	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
Coast Catamarn	59	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Coastalnd .20	9	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ½
Cobe Labs	4	17½	17¼	17½	
CoburnOptic .36e	97	15¼	15½	15⅝	— ¼
CocaBtlgLA .74	654	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝	+1⅝
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	12	35	34	35	+1
CocaBtlgMia .20	53	12¾	12¾	12¾	
CocaBtlgMA .20	28	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	4	9	9	9	
CocaBtlMidw .48	37	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Codex Corp	318	37¾	36½	37¾	+1¾
Coheren Radiatn	174	11¼	10¾	11	
ColemanAm Cos	37	5	4⅞	5	
Columbia Corp	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Com Share Inc	56	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
CombankCp .50a	6	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
Combined Prop		9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComClrgHse .29e	73	18	16½	18	+1½
Coml Shear .60a	15	25	25	25	
ComwIt NG 1.62	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
ComwltNat Rlty	12	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
ComwlTelPa 1.90	10	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Commun Ind .28	102	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+1⅜
Commun Prop	642	2⅜	2¼	2¾	+ ⅜
Compuscan Inc	129	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
Comput Automat	292	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
CompuEtSys .10e	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Computer Mach	205	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Computer Usage	22	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	221	6⅛	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	60	8⅛	7½	8	
Comten Inc	123	4⅛	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
Conceprinc .07e	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.80	4	29	29	29	
ConsPapers 3	87	39	37¾	38½	— ½
ConsolTomak Ld	6	11½	11	11¼	+ ½
ConsumDist .12		3⅞	3	3	— ½
ContConvyEq .14	106	12½	12	10⅞	+ ⅛
ContiHairProd s	133	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛
ContWest Ind	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
ConwedCorp .53e	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
CoquinaOil s	55	15½	15	15	
Corco Inc .56a	11	12½	12¼	12½	
Cordis Corp	51	44	40⅛	44	+3
Cornelius Co .20	30	4	3⅞	3⅞	
CornwalEquit .48	20	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Cotton Petrol	147	7½	6½	7½	+ ¾
Cousins Prop	319	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
CraddTerry .48	27	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
CrawfordCo 1	177	24	22½	24	+1½
Cross Co	78	12¾	12	12¼	— ½
CrownAmer .18		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
CrumpEH .20	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
CullumCos .32	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Curtice Burns A	8	12¼	12	12	— ¼
CurtisNoll .60	104	15	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
Dairy Queen Str	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Daniel Intl .40	145	24½	24	24	— ½
DanlyMach .12p	9	5	4½	5	+ ¼
Danners Inc	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
DartDrug .13	45	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
Data 100 Corp	1889	15	13¾	14	—1
Datapoint Corp	643	24⅝	20⅞	24	+3
Datascope Corp	72	19⅛	17	19	— ½
Datatron Inc	27	¾	⅝	¾	
DaytnMall 1.20a	13	21½	21	21	— ½
Debron Corp .60	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
DecisnData Com	219	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
DEKALB Ag .20	1845	44¾	41½	43¼	+1¾
Delhi Intl Oil	75	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
DelMontePrp .44	32	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
DeltaValRlty 1.32	12	9	8½	9	+ ½
DeLuxeCheck .56	847	35¼	34	35¼	+ ¾
DenisonMin 1.40	33	49¼	45¼	49	+3¾
Dentalloy .07e	43	5⅜	4¾	4¾	— ½
Depv Rl Est .60a	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
DetrexChem .75e	23	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
DetrlnBridge 2a	5	30	29½	29	— ½
Devcon Intl	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Diagnostic Data	378	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DiamonCoal .40	431	10⅞	8⅝	10⅝	+1⅝
DiamCrysSlt .60	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Diamndhd Cp	146	4½	3⅜	4⅛	+1⅛
DiamSh pfEl.15	68	30	27¼	30	+ ¼
DigitalComp Con	71	4	3	3¾	+ ⅜
DinnerBellFd .36	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
DiscounNY 5.90e	24	39½	38	39½	+2
Distribuco Inc s	21	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ½
DixonCrucible 1a	6	16¼	16	16¼	
Docutel Corp	540	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ½
DoeSpun .15e	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DollarGenl .10e	68	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Domain Ind .58e	22	6¼	6	6	— ¼
DonaldsonInc .70	92	18½	16⅝	18½	+1¾
DonovanCos .40	43	8½	7½	8	+ ½
Dorchester Gas	4692	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
DoughrtyBr .20e	58	9¾	8¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Dow Jones 1	62	29½	28¼	28¼	—1¼
Dowdle Oil	175	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Downe Commun	161	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
DownenZier Knit	17	2	2	2	
DoyleDaneBe .96	238	10¾	9⅝	10¾	+1
DuckwallStr .16	4	7	7	7	
Ducomun Inc 1a	8	11	10⅛	11	
Dunkin Donuts	608	5⅜	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
Durlron Co .88	35	16½	16⅛	16½	
DurrFillMed .14	11	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
Dynatech Corp	141	12⅜	10	12¼	+2½
EDS Nuclear .30	33	13½	12¾	13	
ESL Inc	335	21½	16	20⅝	+5½
Early Calif Ind	195	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Earth Sciences	139	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅝
Eastmet Cp 1.20	325	16½	15½	16⅛	
EconomicLab .40	1290	33⅝	31½	31⅝	—1⅝
ElPasoElec .92	408	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
ElbaSystem .25a	110	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Electro Nucleon	237	7⅛	5¾	7¼	+1⅝
ElectProfAm .10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Electron Arrays	122	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ¼
Elkins Sinn	16	2½	2½	2½	
Elscint Ltd	14	3	2⅝	3	
Emersons Ltd	232	8½	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
EnergyConv Dev	793	6⅛	5⅛	5⅞	
Energy Resourc	90	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
Energy Ventures	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Envirodyne	204	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅜
Environ Resrch	19	4	4	4	
EquityOil .60	163	18⅛	16⅜	18⅛	+2⅛
Ethan Allen .55	89	19	18¼	19	+1
Evans Inc .20e	21	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
ExchngeBncp .44	31	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Exchange OilGs	620	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	+ ¾
Executive Ind	883	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+1⅝
Extracorpl Med	55	14¼	13½	13¼	—1
FB Truck Ln .12	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Fabri Tek Inc	48	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
FairLanes .10	23	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Familian Corp s	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Farinon Elec	27	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
FarmerBros .48	98	16¼	14⅝	16⅛	+1⅝
FedRltyInv .98e	9	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
Fed ScrewW 1.28	6	19½	18	18⅞	+ ½
FederaldCap .60	24	8¼	8¼	8¼	
FedIncPvt .90e	37	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Fingerhut Corp	169	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ¼
Finnigan Corp	226	21½	19½	20½	+3
FstBostCp 1.25e	109	19½	18	19⅝	+1⅛
FstCap Cp 1.40	12	25½	25½	25½	
FstCommerce 1	384	15½	13¼	15½	+2⅜
Fst Com Rlt .30p	49	6	5¼	6	+ ¼
FstConlRE 1.36e	39	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ½
FstFarwest Cp	93	¾	¾	¾	
FstMemRlt 1.89e	19	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
Fst Natl Charter	6	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
Fst RRBk Ga .40	1	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
Fitchbg GE 1.38	18	11¾	11	11½	
Flexsteel Ind .28	23	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Flickinger .70	24	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
FlaCypGard .05e	649	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
FloridGlfR 1.35e	35	9⅝	9	9½	+ ½
FloridMngM .12e	14	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Floyd Ent .20	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
FoodTownStr .16	124	30½	30¼	30½	
Foodways Nat	37	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
ForestOil .25e	745	11⅝	9¾	11⅝	+1⅝
FotomatCp .03e	325	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
FranklinCp .40e	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FranklinElec .28	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FraserMfg 1.14e	45	8½	8½	8½	
FredrkHerr .31e	23	3½	3½	3½	
FredHllywd .20r	36	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅜
FriendlceCr .06	163	23	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Friona Ind	1	3½	3½	3½	
FrostieEntrp .16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	38	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FullerHB .40	60	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
FultonNat .60	6	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
FurrsCafe .28	26	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
GRT Corp	31	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gates Learjet	115	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
GatewayTran .60	8	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
GeicoFeld Cp .78	945	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
Gelman Inst	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gen Automation	241	9½	9	9½	+ ⅝
GenAutoPts .60	88	24½	22¾	23	—1½
Gen Binding	76	19	18¼	18⅞	— ½
General Care	23	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gen Energy .40e	979	16⅝	15⅝	16⅞	+2⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Gen Health Svc	114	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ¼
GenTelCal pf	1	10	10	10	
GenTCal 56pf.90		8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Genova Inc	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
GilbertAssoc .60	106	20	17⅞	19⅞	+1⅝
Gifford Inst .13	80	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
GoldenStar Fds	18	19⅛	18⅞	19½	
GouldsPump 1.20	30	41	39½	41	+1½
GovEmpFin .16e	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Gracoinc .05	31	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Graham Magnet	53	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
GraphicCont .40a	621	21¾	17¾	20½	+2⅜
Graph Scanning	233	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
GravesTrkLn .28	13	7⅝	7½	7½	
GtMidwest Cp	2	6¼	6½	6¼	— ⅛
GreenMt Pw .20e	31	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
GreggsFood Pd	111	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
GreyAdvrtg .60	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
GuardianPk .25a	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	95	12	9⅝	12	+2⅜
HMC Mtg Rlty	48	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
HON Ind .38a	40	12½	12	12	— ¼
Hach Chem .10e	100	10⅛	10¼	10½	
Hahn EW .20	87	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Hambra Hamlet		3½	3½	3½	
HamiltBro Exp	548	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
HamiltBroExp un	520	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	149	13⅝	12	13⅝	+1½
Hamilton InvTr	67	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
HandyDan Home	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
HannafrdBro .60	1	10½	10½	10½	
Harper&Row .44	116	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
HavatamClg .40b	54	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Heath Tecna	15	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ ¾
Hechinger Co	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	
HenredFurn .40a	64	17	16½	16½	— ½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Hexagon Labs	1	6	6	6	
HexcelCorp .56	114	15	14½	15	+ ¼
HickoryFarm .20	24	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ½
Hickory Furnitr	106	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Hisbee Co 1.40	28	14	14	14	
HinesLumber 2	13	29	28	29	+ ½
HollywdPark 1	36	15	14⅝	14⅝	
HomewodCp .04e	7	6	6	6	
Hook Drugs .85e	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
HooverCo .68	227	12½	12	12⅛	— ¼
HorizRsrch .01e	36	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ¾
Howell Corp	100	28⅛	26	28½	+2½
HubingerCo 1.40	310	32	27	32	+4½
HudsnPPap .75e	31	18½	17	17	—1½
Hughes Supply	75	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
Hunt Mfg .32	88	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1
Hyatt Corp	749	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Hyatt Intl	40	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	9	15½	14	15⅛	+1⅛
Hydrom Flit .10h	52	4½	4½	4½	
HysterCo .60a	768	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
IDS RltyTr wt	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
IMS Intl	134	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
IVAC Cp .10e	259	13	11⅞	12¼	— ½
Identicon Corp	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Immuno Scienc	24	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Imodcoinc s	167	14⅛	10¾	13¾	— ½
IndepSq Sec 1.68	22	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
IndianHead 1.12	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Ind Mtg Rlty	20	6	6	6	
Indpls Wat 1.70	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Industl Fuels s	247	22¼	20¼	21⅝	— ½
IndustNucinc .06	282	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Inforex Inc	116	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
Informatn Inf	325	13½	10¾	13½	+2⅝
Inform Magnet	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Instrument Lab	53	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Intel Corp	659	70½	64⅝	68⅝	—1½
Intercont Energ	205	15¼	13½	15¼	+1
Intercrft Ind .20	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	29	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Int Alumin .20	35	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
IntBnkWash .25	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Int Basic Econ	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
IntRoyalty Oil	86	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Interplastics .20e	8	8½	8	8	— ½
InterprovPipe 1	2	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Intersil Inc	528	7	6	7⅛	+ ⅛
Invent Inc	7	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
IowaSouUt 1.92	52	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Irwin RD .60	90	11½	10¼	11¼	+1
JBsBigBoy .06e	33	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ¼
JMB Rlty Tr un	23	10	10	10	
JamesRiver .07e	24	12¾	12½	12½	
Jamesbury Cp	140	13	12½	12½	— ¼
JasonEmpire .32	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Jengen Curtis		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Jerrico Inc	334	51½	48	50⅜	— ¼
JohnsonEF .70	291	48½	41	42	—5¼
Jones RB .36a	21	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ¼
JoslynMfg 1.12a	18	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Justinind .40	15	8½	8½	8½	
KMS Indust	944	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
KRM Petroleum	104	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
KV Pharm .20	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Kaiser Steel 1.50	683	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	137	21¼	20	20	— ¼
Kalvar Corp	38	3½	3⅛	3½	
KamanCoA .80	85	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+1⅛
Kaman Cp pf 1	1	18½	17¾	18½	+ ¼
Kampgrnds Am	197	7½	6	6	—1⅛
KarProd .15e	115	20½	18	20½	+2½
KearnTreck .15e	367	5⅛	5	5⅛	
KearneyNatl .48	11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
KeithClark .50e	13	9½	9¼	9½	
KellySvcs .70	48	13	12½	13	
Kenai Drilling	903	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Keuffel Esser .48	11	13½	13¼	13¼	
Keydata Corp	130	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅜
Keyes Fibre 1	36	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
Keystne Center	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Keystonelnl .36a	345	22½	19¾	22½	+3
KeystoneOTC Fd	87	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	22	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Knudsen Co .60	58	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Koger Propert	41	9⅛	9	9	
Koss Corp	16	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Kratos	23	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
KruegerWA .56	63	9	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
KuhlmanCp .50a	47	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Kulicke&Soffe	101	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ¼
LMF Corp .20	51	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ¼
LTV Cp 78wt	334	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
LaZ BoyChr .40	49	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
LacledeStl 3	32	28½	24⅛	28½	+ ½
LakeSupPow .92	14	9	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
LancstrColny .40	701	9⅞	7⅞	9½	+1⅝
LanceInc .60	57	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
LaneCo .40	23	18¾	18⅛	18¾	
LawrysFds .20	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
LawsonProd .12	51	24	23½	24	
LawterChem .34	103	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Lazare Kaplan	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Leadville Corp	15	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
LearPetrol s	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
LeggPlatt .32	232	6	5⅞	6	
LevingsShip .45e	44	17¾	17	17¾	+ ½
Lexitron Corp	53	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Liberty Homes	33	2⅛	2	2⅛	
LilChamp Food	20	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	201	19¼	17	18¼	+1¼
Lin Broadcastg	890	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ½
LincnTelTel 1.60	4	23½	22⅝	22⅝	
LindbergCp .50	28	9½	9⅞	9½	
LiquidTransp .30	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Little AD .20	7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Loctite Cp .09	488	15½	13½	15	+1⅛
Logicon Inc	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	7	9	9	9	
LongvwFib 6.80	25	120	118	120	
LoomisCp .10r	41	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
LaLdOffExp B	80	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	8	[illegible]	14	14	
LouisvGE pf	7	21	21	21	
LowesCos .14	490	43½	42	43⅛	+ ⅜
Lynden Transprt	511	23⅜	19¼	21½	—1⅛
LyonMetal .80a	1	11½	11½	11½	
M&T Mfg 1.04e	20	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
MCI Communcat	420	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
MFY Ind .16	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	219	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MSI Data Corp	122	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
MTS Systems .10	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
MacDermid .52	47	7¼	7	7¼	+1½
Mack Stores .16	303	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
Macrodata Cp	17	7½	7	7½	+ ½
MadignGsEl 1.20	105	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Magma Energy	53	8⅝	8	8¾	+ ⅜

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Magma Pow Co	802	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
MagneticInt .02b	37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
MajorRlty .05e	67	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Mallinckrd In .40	521	49⅛	46½	49⅛	+1⅝
Managemt Assis	1767	½	½	½	
Manitowoc 1a	42	17½	15½	17½	+2
ManningGas Oil	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Marcus Corp	24	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Marine Colloids	66	13½	11¼	13⅛	+2¼
Marion Corp	480	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
MaritimeFr Car	198	7⅛	6½	7⅛	
MarkProd .25e	134	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
MarkTwnBnc .60	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
MarketFacts .40	1	7	7	7	
MarthaWhite .60	34	13⅞	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
MaryKay .16	342	21½	19⅞	21	+1
MauiLdPine .32	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
May Petrol	1207	8⅝	5⅝	7⅝	+2
McCormick .40a	374	36½	35	36½	+1½
McDowellEnt .10e	124	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
McMoran Expl	372	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅝
McQuay Pfex .78	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Measurex Corp	827	21¼	19⅛	21¼	+2¼
Medcom Inc	42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Medtronic	444	42	41	41¾	+ ½
MerchantsInc .80	12	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
erchntsNtl ..15h	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Meridian Inv	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mervyns	1433	40⅝	38¼	40¼	+ ¾
Metex Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Metpath Inc	250	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
MeyerFred .0a	75	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
Microdata Cp	120	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Microform Data	91	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Microwave Seml	28	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
MidCentral Prop		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
MidTexCom .28b	42	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
MidlandCap 1e	35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
MidwestDist A	134	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
MidwinFidlty .44	247	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
MidwGasTr 1.28	5	13½	13½	13½	
MillerRlty .99e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Miller Herm .24	8	6¼	6	6¼	
Millipore Cp .16	198	55	52½	53	—2
Milw ProSpl.23e		3¼	3¼	3¼	
MineSafeApp .68	29	43	41½	43	+1½
Miner Ind	66	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Mineral Enginrg	51	5	4⅛	5	+ ¼
MinnstaFab .18e	214	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.60	35	18¼	18¼	18¼	
MiracleRec Eqp	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	
MissValGas 1.12	6	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .18	68	11½	10¾	11¼	+1
Mobile GsSv 1.24	6	13	13	13	
Modern Merch	73	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
ModularCom Sys	222	16½	15½	15⅝	— ¾
Moduline Intlnc	28	4⅛	4½	4½	
MogulCorp .32	487	22¼	16¼	21¾	+5¼
Molex Inc	30	26⅛	26½	26⅛	
Monfort Colo	70	5	5	5	
Monml J Clb .50	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Moore Corp 1.20	491	47¼	45⅝	45¾	—1½
MooreProd .40	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Moore Sam .16	236	18½	17¾	18⅜	+1½
Moran Bros	45	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Morrisonlnc .60r	196	24⅛	23	23¾	— ½
Mrsinv Wash	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Mostek Corp	1195	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞	+ ⅞
MotionInd .03e	27	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
MotClubAm .14	12	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
MuellerPaul .60b	14	8	7½	7½	
Multimedia .32	236	14¼	14	14	
MurphyMotF .28	8	4	4	4	
MurrayMfg 1.07e	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Myersind .10	67	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
Mylan Labs	15	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	
NBT Corp 1	8	14½	14½	14½	
NEI Corp	4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
NRG Inc	46	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
NUS Corp A	7	10½	9½	10	+ ½
NaChursInt .05h	62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
NarragCap .38e	19	6	5½	5½	— ½
NatByProd 1.20	45	14	13	14	+1½
NatConven Str	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Nat CSS	455	13⅝	12½	10¾	+ ¼
NatData Comm	74	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Nat Data Corp	472	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
NatGasOil .50b	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
NatLiberty .10e	365	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅝
NatMineSvc .60	384	40⅝	38	39¾	+1½
NatMobileConc		4	4	4	
Nat Patents	700	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
Nat SecResh .60e	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
NatTelephne s	211	9	5½	6	—1⅞
NatUtilInd 1	23	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
NatValveMfg .80	8	15½	15½	15½	
NationwRIE .48e	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
NeedhmHarp .56	322	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Neutrogena Cp	80	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
NewAmFnd .44e	23	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
NewBruns Scien	37	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
NewHavWat 3.05	1	32	32	32	
NJ NatGas 1.32	38	12	12	12	
NewPennExp .28	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
NewellCos .50	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NicoletInst .20e	103	14	13¼	14	+ ¾
Nielsen A .36	540	20½	19⅞	19¾	— ⅜
Nielsen B .36	289	21⅝	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Nobility Homes	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
NobleAffil .18e	363	26⅛	24	25	+1
NolandCo .64	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Nord Resrcs	44	10	9	9½	— ½
Nordstrm Inc .40	94	25¼	22½	25¼	+2
NorCaroNG .92	37	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
NorEuropOil 1	43	28⅛	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
Noreast Pet .20r	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
NorStaBancp 1	31	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Northrp King .08	1831	25½	23⅝	24	—1½
NwstNatGas .76	109	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	23	7⅛	7½	7½	
NwstFinInv .67e	38	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ½
NwstPubSvc 1.70	11	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
NoxellCorp .48	251	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
Nuclear Dynam	185	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
NuclearSvcs .20e	130	5⅛	4½	5½	+1
OccdentPet un	133	31	27½	30¼	+2¼
OceanDrExp .20	332	39	37⅝	38⅞	+1⅛
Ocean Expor	784	8½	7½	7⅞	—1
Ocean Oil&Gas	22	9	9	9	
Offsh Logistic	675	15	12½	14⅝	+2⅛
OgilvyMather 1	165	20¾	17½	20¾	+1½
OhioFerroAl .10b	58	14	13⅜	14	
Oil Shale Corp	1597	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
OldStone Mtg	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	
OlympicBrw .30	151	16½	16½	16	+1½
Omaha Natl 1.50	8	18½	18½	18½	
OmniSpectra .15	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Optical Coatg 1.b	124	8½	8	8¼	
Orbanco Inc	44	9¼	9¼	9¼	
OregFreezDry s	49	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ormont Drg Ch	93	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Oshmans SportG	7	10¼	10	10¼	
OtterTailPw 1.56	57	17½	17½	17½	
Overmyer Cp .28		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
OwensMinor .32	7	15	14½	15	
OxfrdPendfix .60	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
PVO Intl .60r	27	9¼	9	9¼	
PabstBrew 1	1379	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅝
Paccarinc .80e	78	20½	20	20½	
PacCoast Hold	78	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
PacFarEast Lin	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
PacGamRob 1.36	92	24	23½	23½	— ¼
Pac Lumber 2.80	52	55	54	55	+ ½
PacUnitSvc .20	15	24⅛	23⅞	24½	+ ¾
PacWestn Ind	7	3	3	3	
Pago Airways	1	5½	5½	5½	
Pak Well Cp .32	52	11½	9½	11¼	+1¼
PakoCorp .32e	47	10	9	10	+1
Pamex Fds Inc	27	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Pandick Press	77	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
ParkOhioInd .50	53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Parker Drilling	879	24⅛	22⅛	24	+2⅛
Paul Revere 1.31e	59	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Pauley Petroim	283	6	4⅛	6	+1⅛
PayLessDrug .40	186	13¼	12⅛	13¼	+1¼
Pay N Pak .44b	197	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
PayN Save .30	110	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
PaylessCash .20	377	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
PeachtreeDr .09r	17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
PeaveyCo 1	132	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
PeerlessMfg .40	189	16½	12½	16½	+4
Penn Corp	187	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Penn Va 2	33	118½	110	118½	+8½
PennEnterp 1.40	83	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Penna La Tx B	1580	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+1
PennzOffshGs B	8212	10	8½	10	+1⅛
Penril Corp .01e	56	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Pentairind s	59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Pepsi CBWsh .40	65	6⅛	6	6⅛	
PerryDrug Strs	42	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
PetersonH&H .34	313	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Petrolite 1.10	78	73½	73	73½	+ ½
PettiboneCp .60b	48	22	20½	20½	—1½
PhysioContrl Cp	19	11½	11	11	— ½
PiedmtAvia .30e	61	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Pinkertons 1.25	269	38¼	36⅜	37¼	— ⅛
PioneerFood .10	10	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
Pioneer HiBred	1595	30¼	27⅞	30¼	+2⅜
PioneerStdEl .20	44	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ½
Pioneer Wstn	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
PizzaInn s	459	10⅛	8⅛	10	— ⅛
Planet Oil Mln	244	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅜
PollutnCont Ind	133	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Polymer Mat .70	16	7⅛	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Popeil Bros .40	54	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
PostCorp .56	13	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Pott Ind .60	395	32⅝	31½	32	+ ¼
Powers Reg .70	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
PrecMetalH .63e	380	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
Procisn Castpart	1	8½	8½	8½	
PrestoProd .32	69	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
PrestonTruck .32	54	23½	23	23	— ½
Preway Inc .48	13	5⅛	5½	5½	— ¼
Prime Inc	8	4½	4½	4½	
PrincetonCh Res	11	6	6	6	
Progressive Cp s	28	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
ProprlTrAm .15p	14	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
PubSvcNCar .96	26	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	41	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+1
Puritan Bennett	58	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
Putnm Duo Cap	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PutDuoInc 1.20	1	14	14	14	
QuakerChem .80	75	22½	22½	22½	
QualityInns Int	26	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
QueenCasul .44b	135	12½	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
RLI Corp	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
RPM Inc .16	90	12¼	11½	12¼	
Radiation Dyn	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Ragen Precison	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Rainbow Resrcs	116	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
Rainier Cos .07e	42	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
Raidata Inc	113	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Rapoca Energy	206	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
Rainer Corp .30	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Raychem Corp	117	251	243	251	+8
RaymondCp .30b	8	9	8⅛	9	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	68	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	1217	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Redactron Corp	32	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
Redken Labs	259	17¼	15¾	17⅛	+1⅝
RegencyElec .40	812	25⅛	23	23¾	—1⅝
RelianceUniv .60	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Research Fuels	63	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	237	29	24	29	+5
Reuter Inc	11	3⅛	3	3	
Revell Inc .40b	6	6⅛	6½	6½	
Rex Plastics .20e	7	6½	6½	6½	
Rexco Ind .40		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Reyn&Reyn .32	132	18½	16½	18	
Richsinc 1.16	41	18½	18	18½	— ¼
Riekes&Son .32		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
RingarndPd .04e	232	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
RivalMfg 1.40	571	40½	37⅞	40½	+3
RoadwayExp .30	577	39	38⅛	38¾	— ¼
Roberts John	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	11	11⅝	11½	11¼	+ ¼
Rocket Resrch	76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Rodac Corp	57	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	86	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
Rom Am Pharm	43	16½	14	16½	+2½
Rosemount .10e	146	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Rospatch Cp .36b	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Rotron Inc .25	5	11	11	11	
Rouse Co	288	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
RoweFurn .08	7	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Roystar Co .30e	761	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
RuckerPhar .25e	39	9½	8½	9½	+ ½
RussellStover .56	336	14½	14	14½	+ ½
RykoffSE .40	63	26½	25	25	—1½
Ryland Grp .04e	109	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
S&S Corp .08a	213	24⅛	22½	24¼	+ ½
SG Metals A		3½	3½	3½	
Sandgate Corp	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SantaAnita .75p	54	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Saslow DL Co	116	12⅞	10	12⅞	+2⅞
SavannaFd 2.24a	17	19	18	19	+1
Scherer RP .18	808	13	12	12¼	— ⅜
Scholl Inc .52	128	15¼	14⅛	15⅛	+1¼
Schulman .20e	62	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Scope Inc	316	11½	10⅛	11⅝	— ½
ScottiComml Cp	38	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Scottish Inns Am	230	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ½
Scotts Liq Gold	57	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
Sea Pines	66	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Sea World	196	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
SealedAirCp .05e 8	58	11½	11	11⅝	
SeawayFood .40		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Seaburg Ind .60b	46	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Seiscom Delta	115	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
Sensormatic	79	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sentry Mfg	153	10	8	9⅝	+1⅝
Serv Merchand s	102	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Servicemster .60	86	24⅛	24½	24½	+ ¼
SevenUpCo .72	410	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ¼
ShakleeCp .40	79	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sheldahl Co	78	3¼	3¼	3¼	
ShippersDisp .36	6	9	8¼	8¼	
ShoneyBigb .20	60	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Shop&Go .10r	6	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Snorewood Corp	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Sierra Rsrch	11	2½	2½	2½	
Sigma Intl .20	25	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ½
Sigmaform Cp	11	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
SigmorCp A .80e	59	12¼	11¼	12	+ ¼
Signetics Cp	446	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
Siliconix Inc	90	5	4	5	+1
SilverKingMin s	292	3½	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
Simpsonind 1	11	10½	10	10¼	
Skyline Oil	145	8⅞	7½	8¼	+1¼
SnapOnTools .54	240	33¼	31⅛	31½	—1¼
SolidState Scient	622	13¼	10¾	13¼	+3
Sonics Intl	60	20½	19	20½	+1
Sonoco Prod .60a	23	18	17½	18	+ ¼
Sonoma Vineyas	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
SoraPrinting .20	28	3⅛	3½	3¼	+ ¼
Soundscriber Cp	121	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
Source Cap .95e	125	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
SourceCap pfz.40	44	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Southn Airwy	69	3½	3	3⅛	+ ¼
Southn Bancp 1	10	18½	18½	18½	
SouthCmwal 1.08	29	15¼	10⅛	15⅛	
SouthnConnGas 2	5	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
[illegible]	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
SouthnNatNC .72	37	17½	17½	17½	
SouthnUnion Pd	1028	26	21⅞	25¾	+3⅞
SouthnPap .40	21	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Sthwst Airlines	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Sowst Factories	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SowstGasLp 1	98	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Swstn Pet Ch .28	14	9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
SwstnElSvc 1.24	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Southwst Leasng	24	2½	2¼	2⅛	+ ¼
SouwstnDrg .80	5	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	38	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
Spartan Food	193	11⅛	8⅞	10⅝	+1⅞
Spectra Physics	241	12⅜	11⅛	12⅜	+ ½
Spectral Dynam	25	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
SpeidlNewsp .44	177	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
Sta Rue Ind .70	14	8½	8½	8½	
Standyne .92a	156	15¼	14	15	+1¼
StdRegistr 1.20a	47	15⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Stanaun Inc	135	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
StanleyHome .80	27	9½	9	9½	+ ½
State Explorain	13	9	9	9	
Steak&Ale .05e	364	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	+ ½
Steak n Shak .24	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Sterling Strs .50	2	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
Stewart Info .70	27	6¼	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
StewrtSandwch s	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
StorageTech s	991	14⅛	12¼	14⅛	+1¼
Story Chemical	197	12½	11½	12	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
StrawbClth 1.20b	20	24½	23	23	—1½
SturmRuger .30	25	8	7½	7½	— ¼
SueAnnInc .30	211	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
Sultair Corp	111	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
Summit Energy	162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
SummitProp .65e	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	221	4	3½	4	+ ½
Sunstar Foods	69	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
Superior El .24	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Supreme Eq	74	9⅛	8	8	—1⅛
Survival Tech	35	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Swedlow Inc	27	5	4⅛	5	+ ¼
Sycor Inc	88	13½	12¼	13½	+1¼
SyncreonCp .40e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
SzaboFoodSvc	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
TIME DC	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Tab Prod .20	30	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
Taco Bell	457	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Tally Corp	266	53	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
TampaxInc 1.60a	1668	37¼	34⅛	36⅛	—1
TaylorRental .20	13	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Taylor Wine .60	129	18⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
Technicare Cp	554	17	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	54	32	30½	31	— ⅛
Tele Comunicat	117	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
Telecommun Ind	42	6	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc	111	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	
Telemed Corp	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Telescience Inc	647	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
Tennant Co .56	15	29	29	29	
Tenneco Offshre	2865	8⅛	6½	8⅛	+2¼
TennecoOffsh un	7	140	124	139	+14
TennNatGas .80	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Terra Resources	218	11	9¼	10⅛	+1⅛
Terrydal Rlt 1.48		10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
TexFstMtg .20c	4	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
ThalhmrBro .62b	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Thermo Electrn	185	9⅛	8½	8⅛	—1
Threshold Tech	222	9⅝	7⅛	8½	—1⅛
TiffanyCo .32	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	926	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
TonyLama .12	16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
ToroCo .50	3	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Toth Aluminum	492	8⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1¼
Towle Mfg .76	16	8½	7¼	8	— ½
Transcontl Oil	140	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
Transocean Oil	59	14⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Tremcoinc .64	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
TriChemInc .24	140	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
Triangle Corp	19	12⅛	15⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Triton O&G	337	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	13	22⅛	22	22⅛	
Tymshare Inc	1147	20½	19	20½	+1⅛
Tyson Foods	35	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
UA Col Cblvsn	386	12⅛	10½	12¼	+1⅛
UB Finl .52	61	7	6½	7	+ ½
UniCapital Cp	290	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Union Planter	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
UnionSplCp 1	12	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Unit Cable Telev	319	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
US Sugar 2a	23	55½	54	54	—1½
US Surgical Cp	95	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
US TruckLin .80	94	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
UnitogCo .60	44	24½	22½	24½	+2
UnivFoods 1.10	49	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ½
Univ Gas&Oil	4	2½	2½	2½	
UnivInstrmt .12e	84	11	10½	11	
Universty Patent	669	11⅛	9⅛	9⅞	—1⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	7	15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	23	8½	7¼	8¼	+ ½
VagabndMtr Hot	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Vali Assoc	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Valleylab Inc	3	10½	10½	10½	
Valmont Ind	181	12½	12	12½	+ ½
VanDyk Resrch	112	13	12½	12¾	
VanSchaack .28	54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Vance Sanders	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Vaughn Jack .32	55	29½	28½	29	
Velcroind .60	106	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
VeloBind Inc	56	3¼	3	3	— ¼
VenironCp .44	94	25½	23¾	25½	+1¾
Victoria Stations	245	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Viking Ind	235	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1½
Vipont Chem	169	3	2½	3	
Va Chemical .80	4	18	18	18	
Va Intl	46	11¼	10	11	+1
VisualGraphics s	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Visual Sciencs	120	4¼	4	4¼	
Volume Shoe .24	260	5½	5¼	5	— ⅜
WD 40 Co .80	17	14	13½	13½	
WadswthPb .10e	10	5	5	5	
Waldbaum s	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Walker Color	14	2½	2	2	— ½
Walls Ind .28	22	9	9	9	
WalterJim Inv		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
WalterJimInv un		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Wangco Inc	61	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
Warner El .70	13	11	10½	11	
Warner Natl Cp	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WashinGrp .20r	22	9	8½	8	— ½
Wash Scientif	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WaterAssoc .10e	65	28	22⅛	28	+5⅛
WausauPapr .60	4	10⅛	10	10	
Waxman Ind .05	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Weatherford Intl	172	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Webb Co .68	11	13	12½	13	+ ¼
Webb Resrcs	147	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Weco Developmt	140	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Weeden Co		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
WeightWatc .20a	515	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
WeingartenJ .60	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
WellingMg .10a	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Welltechinc	143	5	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Welsbach Corp	20	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
WestCo .15	45	10	8½	10	+1½
Westcoast Pet Lt	143	4	3⅛	4	+ ¼
Westn Digital	19	4	3⅛	3¼	
WestnGear .20	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
WstnKyGas 1.32	20	12	12¼	12	
Wstn MarEl .30e	5	8	8	8	
WestnMtg Inv	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
WestnOil Shale	61	11	11	11	+ ⅛
WestmorldCoal 1	1918	53⅛	44½	52⅛	+7¼
Weiterauinc .60b	99	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
White Shield	581	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	514	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ½
Wiley&Sons .20	59	9⅛	9	9	
Williamette .72b	102	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Williamsw .60a	33	18⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Wilson HJ	9	14⅛	14	14	
Wincorp .20	6	6	5⅛	6	+ ¼
Winns Stores .55	24	17¼	17	17¼	
WinterJack .72	26	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
WinterParTl .32	84	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
WisCentrlug .40a	1	13	13	13	— ½
WiscPawLt 1.52	65	15⅛	15	16	
WiscRIEst .26e	23	2⅛	2⅛	2	
WiserOil 3.85e	59	54	45	54	+6
Wix Corp .26b	29	9⅝	8¼	9	— ½
WolohanLum .10	39	5¼	5¼	5¼	
WolverPent .44a	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Woodhed Dan .24	38	9¼	9¼	9¼	
WoodwdLom 1.25	54	19⅛	15¼	19	— ⅜
Worthng Biochm	13	7¼	7½	7½	— ¼
Worthingtn Ind	72	12	11¾	11¾	
Wright WE .18	63	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
WyomingNat .60		14	14	14	
Xomox Corp .20	51	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ½
YellowFrtSys .36	441	31¾	29¼	31¾	+ ½
Younker Br 1.20e	1	16½	16½	16½	
ZionsUtahBn .80	57	15¼	15	15	

FOREIGN

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	623	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
Anglo AG 3.10e	386	58	55¼	57¾	— ⅛
Bayer AG 2.30e	4	49¼	48¾	49¼	—2
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	615	13⅛	12¾	13	— ¼
Botswana Rst	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
BrokenHillP .32e	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
BufelsfGld 2.24e	127	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
Burmah Oil .25e	655	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Canon Inc .39e	1	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
Dai El Inc	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
DeBeersMin .39e	257	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Dresdnr Bk 5.93e	4	93½	93	93	—5½
Fisons Ltd	103	6¼	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
FreeStaGM 4.54e	339	42⅛	39¼	39⅞	—1
FujiPhotoF .21e	46	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
GoldFieldSA .54e	55	48¾	47⅝	48¾	+
Hitachi Ltd 1.40e	12	45	44	45	+ ½
HondaMotor .52r	6	42	39¾	39¾	—2
IDB Bkhldg .40n	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
KansaiEPw 1.17r	60	25¾	24⅛	25⅝	+1⅛
Kirin Brew .21e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Kloof GoldM .92e	400	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
MineralRes .57e	51	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
MitsuiCo .40r	3	32½	31¾	31½	— ⅞
NipponElec .41e		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
PalabaMng 1.26e	72	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Philips Gloeilpn	399	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
Potgiets Plat	28	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Pres B GM 3.36e	244	34¼	33⅞	33½	— ½
PresStyn G 1.75e	759	26½	24¼	25⅜	—1⅛
RankOrgan .11e	1328	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
StHelena G 2.62e	355	48⅛	44¾	45⅝	—2½
ShiseidADR .33e	1	40	40	40	—2¼
TelefDeMex .79e	26	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
TelefonDeMex B	1	7¼	7¼	7¾	+ ½
TokioMarF .82e	15	92½	89	89½	—4¾
TokyoShibEl .22e	3	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½
ToyotaMot .21r	27	23	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
UnionCpLtd .51e	141	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Vaal Reefs 2.74e	251	41¾	39¾	40½	— ⅞
Welkom GM .72e	246	6¼	6	6	— ¼
WestDriefG 5.87e	393	67¼	64⅝	65½	—1⅞
WnDeepLvl 1.96e	219	28½	27½	28⅛	— ¼
Wn Holding 6.19e	213	50	48⅝	50	— ⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	14	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞	+ ⅜
AddnMlt 9⅝s95	89	72½	71¾	71¾	— ¼
AirRed cv3⅞s87	21	74	73	73¼	+ ¼
AlaBncp 10¼s99	94	101½	101	101	— ½
AlaPow 9s2000	8	88⅞	88½	88⅞	+ ⅜
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	32	85½	82¾	85	+ ½
AlaPw 8½2001	10	82⅞	82	82	— ⅛
AlaPw 8¼2003	26	80	79	79	—1
AlaPw 7⅝s2002	6	76	76	76	+1⅛
AlaskIn cv6s96	79	78½	74¾	78½	+3½
Alexnd cv5½s96	10	48½	47¾	48½	+1
AlisnMlg 8⅝s79	93	55	51½	55	+4½
AllnG cv11¼s94	10	85	85	85	
AlldCh 9s2000	15	100½	99½	99½	— ½
AlldCh 8⅞s83	25	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
AlliedCh 3½s78	11	90⅞	90¾	90¾	
AlliedPd 7s84	1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
AlldSt cv4½s81	57	112	105⅞	112	+8
AlldSt cv4½s92	62	78	74	76½	+2½
Alld Su cv5⅜87	74	41½	40⅝	41	— ¼
Alcoa 9s95	31	99	97¼	99	+
Alcoa 7.45s96	5	84	84	84	+1
AAlcoa 6s92	79	77	75¼	76	+
Alcoa 4¼s82	10	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
Aloa cv5¼s91	285	97	93½	94¼	—2¾
AluCan 4½s80	9	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
AMAX 9⅝s2000	3	99	99	99	+1
AMAX 8½s84	28	100¼	99¼	100¼	+ ¼
AMAX 8s86	200	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+ ⅛
AMAX 7½s78	30	99	98	98	—1
Amerce cv5s92	6	63½	62½	62½	— ½
AmAirF cv6s90	102	93⅞	90	90½	—3⅝
AmAirlin 11s88	15	99	97	98	—1
AmAirl 10⅞s88	15	97	95¾	97	+1⅜
AmAirlin 10s89	5	90	90	90	—3
AAirl cv4¼s92	87	44	43	43½	+ ½

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote May 30, 1975

Luxembourg Francs 32 (U.S. $0.89)

Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ABrand 9⅝s79	196	105⅝	104⅞	105⅝	+ ¼
ABrand 8⅛s85	212	99¼	98¼	98⅞	— ⅜
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	62½	62½	62½	
AmCan 4s97	2	72	72	72	—1
ACenM cv6½s91	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Am Dist 4⅝s86	3	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
AExpCr 6¼77	10	95	95	95	—1⅝
AForPw 5s2030	41	47	45	46⅝	— ⅜
AmForP 4.8s87	12	58	57½	58	+ ½
AGenIns 6⅛s94	10	104	104	104	+2¼
AHoist cv5½s93	115	79	77½	79	+2⅛
AHoist cv4¾s92	70	96	92	96	+4½
A Hosp cv5⅛s99	29	134	132¾	132¾	—1⅛
AmInv 9½s76	59	99	98½	99	+1
AMFd cv4¼s81	17	77	76½	77	
A Medco 9½s98	33	67½	67	67	
AMedcp cv5s97	92	46½	43⅞	43⅞	—2⅝
AmMot cv6s88	140	61¾	59½	61½	+1½
AmStrs 9⅞s90	10	101	100	101	+1½
AmSug 5.30s93	1	68	68	68	+ ⅜
ASug 5.30s93r	7	67⅝	67	67	
ATT 8.80s2005	1979	99⅞	95¾	99⅞	— ¼
ATT 8¾2000xw	1797	100⅜	99½	100⅛	— ⅜
ATT 8.70s2002	392	99⅞	99	99¼	— ½
AT&T 8⅝s07	1012	97½	96½	97½	— ¼
AT&T 7¾s82	713	99¼	98⅝	99⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 7.75s77	229	102¼	101½	102	+ ⅛
AT&T 7⅛s03	133	84⅛	83	83⅜	— ⅞
AT&T 7s2001	251	83½	82	83⅜	+ ⅜
AT&T 6¾s79	213	96	95	95⅞	+ ⅛
AT&T 6⅜s85	181	74¾	73⅝	74	— ¾
AT&T 4⅜s85r	4	73⅛	73	73⅛	
AT&T 3⅞s90	72	62⅞	60½	61⅞	— ½
AT&T 3¼s84	115	68⅞	68	68⅞	+ ⅞
AT&T 2¾s87	81	61	59⅝	61	+1½
AT&T 2⅝s75	53	99 7-32	98 13-32	98 23-32	+ ⅜
AT&T 2⅝s80	91	79⅞	79¼	79½	
AT&T 2¾s82	28	73	72	72½	— ½
AT&T 2⅝s86	91	60	59½	60	
Amfac cv5¼s94	82	65	62	64	—1
Ampex cv5¼s94	168	45	44½	44¾	— ¼
Anheu 9.20s05	73	102½	102	102	—1¼
Anheusr 6s92	4	79	79	79	
ApcoOil cv5s88	26	58	57	57	— ½
AAPL cv5⅝s88	168	84⅝	80	83½	+3
AppalP 8⅝s76	121	101⅛	100⅝	101	+ ⅛
Appal P 7¼s79	10	93½	93	93½	+ ½
ARASv cv4⅝s96	83	75½	73	75½	+2½
ArcoPip 8.7s81	130	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	+ ¼
ArcoPip 8s82	305	100	99½	99⅞	
Arislar 9½s89	9	75	73	75	
ArizPSv 9½s82	348	99⅝	99	99	— ½
Armco 8.25s75	42	101	100½	100½	—1½

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending November 30, 1975 as seven and three-quarters percent (7¾%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 11.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Fiscal Agent

DATED: June 2, 1975

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Armco 4.35s84	4	78	78	78	
Armour 5s84	17	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
Armr cv4½s83	2	77¼	77⅛	77¼	+ ⅛
ArmR cv4½s87	7	53	52½	53	+ ¼
Asarco 9⅛s2000	15	100½	100	100½	
Asarco 8.80s83	72	100½	99⅝	100¼	
AshldO 6.15s92	20	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
AshlO cv4¾s93	54	64	62	62¼	—1⅝
AssoCp 9¼s90	10	89	89	89	
AssoCp 8½s77	10	100	100	100	+ ⅜
AssoInv 4⅝s85	5	59	58⅞	59	—1
AssoInv 4½s76	15	95½	95¼	95⅛	— ⅜
AssoInv 4½s83	5	62	62	62	+2
AtchT&SF 4s95	44	54⅞	53⅛	54⅛	+1
AtchTSF 4s95r	10	54⅞	53	54⅞	
AtlcoM 6⅜s82	15	43½	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
AtRch 8⅝s2000	69	96½	95	95¼	— ½
AtlRich 7s76	96	100	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
Al Rich 5⅝s97	10	72	72	72	— ½
ATO cv4⅜s87	28	49⅞	48	49⅞	+ ⅞
AvcoCp 7½s93	98	52	50⅞	51¼	+1⅛
AvcoC cv5½s93	86	42	39⅝	41⅞	+ ⅞
Avco Fin 11s90	27	100⅛	99½	99½	— ⅜
AvcoFin 9¼s89	15	100	99	99	—1
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	129	100	99¼	100	
BaltGE 10s82	66	105¾	105¼	105½	— ⅜
Balt GE 8⅜s75	67	100	99 13-16	100	+ ⅛
BaltGE 3¼s90	5	52	52	52	—1¼
B&O 4½s77	34	106	104⅝	106	+1½
B&O cv6½s97	5	117	117	117	—1
B&O cv4½s10	25	61	58	61	+1
B&O 4s80	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅜
BangP cv8¼94	7	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
BangP 5⅝s92	18	62	62	62	
Bk Cal cv6⅛s96	68	75	73	73¼	+1⅛
Bk NY cv6¼s94	76	87¼	85½	85⅝	—1⅛
Bankam 8⅞s05	236	97¼	95½	96½	— ¾
BankTr 8⅛s99	6	91	91	91	+2
BankTr 6⅜s78	10	95	95	95	
Barnet cv8½s98	52	35	34	34½	+ ½
Bax Lb cv4¾s90	135	132	128½	128½	—3¼
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	50	131	129	129	—1½
BaxLab cv4s87	10	275	275	275	+1
BeatFds 7⅞s94	5	92	92	92	—5⅜
Beau cv4¼s90A	84	55⅝	54	55⅝	+ ⅞
Becton cv5s89	39	80½	80	80	— ½
Becton cv4⅞s88	75	91	89½	91	+1
Beech cv4½s93	31	59	58	59	+ ½
Belco cv4¾s88	20	59	58¼	59	+ ¾
Belden cv8s90	4	88½	88	88½	+ ¾
BellTPa 9⅛s14	131	105	103⅞	103⅞	—1
BellTPa 8⅛s06	60	98⅝	97½	97⅝	—1
BellTPa 7⅝s13	66	84	83¾	83¾	—1¼
BellTPa 7⅛s12	15	80¼	80¼	80¼	—1⅛
BellTPa 7s80	62	96⅛	96½	96½	+1
BellTPa 6⅜s79	10	95⅞	95	95⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix 9⅛s81	85	103	102½	103	
BenefCp 9⅝s79	35	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
Benef 9⅝s75-78	195	102⅞	100⅛	102⅞	+2⅜
BenefCp 8½s76	115	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½
Benef 7.45s2000	7	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
BenefCp 6⅜s77	6	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
BenefCp 6⅛s79	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1½
BenefFin 5s77	12	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
BenfFin 4⅞s81	15	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
Berkey cv5⅜s86	14	45½	45½	45½	+1½
Beth Stl 9s2000	175	100⅛	99½	99½	— ½
BethStl 4½s90	17	66	65⅛	65¼	+ ¼
BethStl 3¼s80	5	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
BethStl 3s79	10	84	84	84	
BlackD 8.45s85	73	100⅞	100	100	— ⅞
BlackD cv4s92	8	330	330	330	— ½
BobieB cv5¼s81	16	44¼	44	44	— ¼
BoisCas 10s75	45	100	99 25-32	100	
Borden 8⅛s04	3	95	95	95	—1⅝
BorgW 5⅛s92	2	68½	68½	68½	—6⅛
BorgWAc 9½s75	20	99 29-32	99 25-32	99 25-32	— ⅛
vIB&Me 6s70f	77	48⅛	48	48½	+ ⅜
vIBosM 4⅞s70f	46	20	20	20	
BosEd 12⅛s79	72	107⅛	106½	105⅞	— ⅛
Braniff 11⅛s87	2	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
Bran 5⅝s86xw	7	65	63	65	+2
BrkUnG 9¼s95	10	92	92	92	+1
BrwGp 9⅞s2000	21	100½	100	100½	+1
Budd cv5⅞s94	5	60	60	60	
BudgtCap 6s10	17	43	38½	38½	—4½
Budgetind 6s88	5	42	42	42	
BuffNia 2⅝s75	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	+3-32
Bulova cv6s90	5	57	57	57	
Burl Ind 9s95	8	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ½
Burl In cv5s91	67	80	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
BurlNor 8⅝s96	10	92	92	92	+3
BurlNo cv5¼s92	172	88	86	88	+1¼
CabCabF 8⅛s81	110	48	45	48	+ ⅜
CaesrW 12½90	130	78⅞	77⅛	77⅛	—1¼
CanPac 4sperp	95	44½	43⅝	43½	—1½
CaroPwLt 7⅜s	15	74½	74	74	— ⅜
CarTT 9⅛s2000	97	96⅜	95½	95½	—3½
CarTT 7⅝s2001	10	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
CarTT cv5⅛s83	47	75½	75	75½	+1
Carrier 8⅛s96	10	81	81	81	—2⅛
Carter cv5⅛s89	52	65	62	62	—3
CastCk cv5⅝s94	15	73	72	72½	— ⅝
CaterpT 8⅝s99	56	99⅝	98½	98⅝	—1⅝
CaterT 8.60s99	25	97½	97½	97½	—1
CaterpT 8⅝s82	61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
CaterT 6⅝s92	20	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
CaT cv5¼s2000	480	99⅞	98¼	99¼	
CaterT 5⅛s86	11	76⅝	74⅝	76⅝	+2½
CaterTr 5s77	12	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
Celanes cv4s90	70	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+1⅛
Cencoln cv5s96	50	45¾	44	45¾	+1¾
Cenco cv4⅞97	52	39½	38¼	39½	+1½
Cen Ga 4s95	1	42	42	42	+1¼
CenHG cv5⅛78	26	91	90	90	+ ⅜
viCRNJ 3¼87f	10	21½	21½	21½	— ½
CenTeleph 8s96	20	85	83½	85	+2⅞
CenTUt 8.1s96	5	85½	85½	85½	+1½
Chart NY 7s79	30	94	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅜
Chas B cv4⅞s93	166	70¼	69⅛	70	+1
ChaseCp 9.7s99	710	98⅞	98¼	98¾	— ⅛
Chas C cv6½s96	260	77¼	76	76⅞	— ⅛
ChseMtg 7⅝s78	170	59⅞	58½	58½	—1
Chse Mtg 7½s83	403	35	32⅝	33⅛	— ¼
ChasM cv6½s96	78	30½	28½	30⅛	+2⅜
Chelse cv10s99	59	75⅝	74	74	—1
Chemetrn 9s94	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	
ChmNY 6⅜s80	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅜
Ch NY cv5¾s96	95	65½	64½	65½	+2
ChmNY cv5⅝s93	58	63½	62	62	—1½
ChesOh 4½s92	4	58½	57	57	—1
ChesOh 3½s96D	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	5	98	98	98	—1
ChPotVa 8⅞s09	32	96	95¾	95¾	— ¼
ChPotVa 6½s78	1	96	96	96	— ½
viChiErie 5s82f	2	23	23	23	—3⅞
CMStPP 5s55f	109	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
CMSP 4⅝s16f	2	26	24¾	26	— ⅞
ChrisCft cv6s89	56	49½	45½	48¼	— ¾
Chryslr 8⅞s95	90	69½	68½	69	+ ½
Chrysler 8s98	132	61⅝	61	61	— ¾
ChrysFin 9s76	186	99	98⅝	99	+ ¼
ChryF 8.35s91	17	68½	68⅛	68½	+ ⅜
ChryF 7.70s92	5	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	+2⅞
ChryFin 7⅝s86	40	65	64	65	
ChryFin 7s79	51	83	81⅝	82½	+1
CIT Fin 8.85s82	170	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
CIT Fin 7⅜s87	75	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	25	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Citicorp 9.7s89	2371	99⅞	98⅜	98½	— ⅛
Citicorp 6⅜s79	14	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+2⅞
CitsSvc 7.65s01	2	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—1
CitiesSvc 7s78	22	98	97	97	
Cities Svc 3s77	25	93½	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
CityInv 8⅝s97	10	72	71⅞	72	
CityInv 8½s91	21	63⅝	62½	63	+ ⅜
City Invst 8s91	56	63	62½	62½	
City In cv7½s90	116	70	70	70	
ClarkEq 9s82	25	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
ClrkECr 10½s79	20	105	103½	104	—1
ClrkECr 8.85s76	56	102⅝	101⅛	101⅛	
viCCCSLC 4s91	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
ClevEl 9.85s10	85	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
ClevEl 9⅛s09	80	100	99½	99⅞	+ ⅜
ClevElIll 9s75	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	—17-32
ClevEl 8.85s03	70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
ClevElIll 8⅛s05	5	96½	96½	96½	—2½
ClevElIll 8⅝s91	14	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
ClevElIll 7⅛s90	3	82	82	82	
ClevElIll 3⅝s86	5	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅞
CMI In cv4⅞92	85	40½	39½	40	
CNA Finl 8½s95	37	72	70	72	+2
ColuGas 9⅝s89	70	100½	100	100	+ ⅜
ColuGas 9⅛s95	4	97	94½	94½	—2½
ColumGas 9s94	23	93⅞	92½	93	+ ¾
ColuGas 8⅝s95	16	91	90⅛	91	+ ¾
ColuGas 8⅝s96	10	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	— ¼
ColuGas 8⅛s96	5	87⅛	87	87	— ½
ColGas 7⅛sMar	6	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅞
ColumGas 5s82	1	77½	77½	77½	
ColuGag 4⅞s83	3	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅜
ColuGas 4⅝s81	13	79	79	79	
ColuGas 4⅝s83	2	71¾	71¾	71¾	
ColuGas 3⅝s79	10	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+4⅝
ColPict cv5⅝s94	301	56	53½	55½	+1¼
ColPict cv4⅝s87	161	55½	53⅛	55½	+1
ColuSOE 9⅛s83	19	102	101½	101½	—3½
ColuSOE 8s76	30	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
ColSOE 7⅛s80	16	90	90	90	
ColwMtr 8.20s80	138	40½	40	40½	+1½
ComlCr 8⅛s91	28	84⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—2⅛
ComlCr 8s81	8	95⅛	95	95	—1
ComlCr 7⅞s78	33	99⅛	98½	99⅛	+ ¼
ComlCr 7s79	17	93¼	92½	92½	—2¼
ComlCr 6⅛s77	93	98⅞	98	98¼	+ ¼
ComlCr 6⅞s79	55	94	91	92¼	+ ¾
ComSo cv4½s91	105	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅞
CommEd 9s79	100	109½	103½	104½	+ ¾
CommEd 8s75	129	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	— ¼
ComwEd 8s03	27	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	+2⅝
ComwEd 7⅝s76	47	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	+ ⅜
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	10	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	
CmwEd 7.55s79	6	98¼	98	98¼	+ ⅜
ComwEd 3s77	38	93⅝	92⅞	93½	— ⅛
Com O cv4⅛s92	54	51	47½	47½	+2
CompSc cv6s94	160	46	44⅝	46	+2
Conn M cv6s96	88	62	60⅞	61½	
ConEd 9⅛s2000	144	78	77	78	+ ⅞
ConEdis 9⅛s04	198	75⅛	74	75	
ConEd 8.40s03	193	68⅛	66⅞	67⅛	—1⅛
ConEd 7.901 0	82	66⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
ConEd 7.90s02	4	65⅝	65½	65½	— ¼
ConEdis 7⅝s08	87	64⅝	64	64½	+ ¾
ConEdis 5s87	89	54⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅜
ConEdis 5s90	105	51	49½	51	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s90	8	47	47	47	
ConEdis 4⅝s91	12	46¼	46	46	
ConEdis 4⅝s98	39	44⅞	43½	44⅛	— ¼
ConEd 4⅜s92V	29	44	43¾	44	+ ⅞
ConE 4⅜s92W	23	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4¼s86	18	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	—2¼
ConEdis 4s88	71	46	43⅜	46	+ ¾
ConEdis 3⅜s86	30	48½	47½	48½	+3
ConEdis 3½s83	3	56	56	56	+1
ConEdis 3⅛s82	36	59	57⅜	58	+ ⅜
ConEdis 3⅜s84	7	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	12	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
ConEdis 3¼s91	24	64⅛	63⅛	63⅝	— ½
ConEdis 2⅞s77	13	89	89	89	—1
ConNGas 9s95	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
ConNG 8⅝s99	8	93	93	93	+1
ConNG 8⅛s94	5	92	92	92	+3
ConNG 7⅝s95	3	86	86	86	
ConNG 7¾s94	12	86	85	85	—1
ConNG 7⅜s96	20	84½	84½	84½	
ConNGas 5s85	7	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ¼
ConNG 4⅞s82	1	77	77	77	—1⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	5	70	70	70	+ ⅛
ConNG 4⅝s83	5	73⅛	73¼	73¼	
ConNG 4⅜s88	5	62	62	62	
ConPw 9⅞s94	15	104	103½	103½	
ConPw 9⅛s82	53	103⅞	102	102	—2
ConPw 8⅛s75	42	101	100¼	100½	
ConsP 8⅜s2000	10	78	77	78	+1⅛
ConsP 8⅛s2003	12	79	78	79	+3
ConPw 7⅝s99	10	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ½
ConsP 7⅛s2001	5	68	68	68	—1
ConP 7⅛s02Jun	5	66	66	66	+ ⅞
ConP 7⅛s02Oct	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+3⅛
ConPw 6⅞s98	18	64	61¾	62⅞	+ ⅜
ConPw 4⅝s91	14	54	52⅛	54	+3⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	57	99	96⅛	98 21-32	+5-32
ConAir cv3⅛s92	30	37	36⅜	36⅜	
ContllCp 10s89	213	99⅝	99½	99½	
ContllCp 6⅜s79	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
ContllRlt 7⅞s79	23	44	43	44	— ½
ContOil 7½s99	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅜
ContOil 4½s91	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+2⅛
ContTel 10⅛s83	369	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	168	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ¼
CoopL cv7½s91	6	53	52½	53	+2
CoopL cv4⅛s92	71	32	31	31⅞	— ¼
CopwSH cv5s79	71	101½	101	101	+ ⅞
Corn Pd 5⅛s92	20	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	—1½
Corn Pd 4⅞s83	27	75	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅜
CousinM 6.5s82	321	37	35	37	+2
Crane Co 7s93	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ½
Crane Co 7s94	15	72½	72	72	—1
Crane cv5s93	39	191½	184½	184½	—13½
Cresct cv5⅛s80	16	68½	68	68	
CrockN 10s94	134	101½	101	101⅛	— ⅜
CrocN cv5⅛s96	119	72	71	71	
CrwnCk 4⅜s88	5	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ½
CrwnZel 9⅛s05	10	100	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
CyprusM 8⅛s85	16	99⅞	99	99	
Dart In 7⅛s96	5	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+2⅝
Dartin cv4⅜s97	33	87½	87	87½	+1½
Dayco cv6⅛s96	28	64	63½	63¾	— ¾
Dayco cv5s94	13	55⅛	55	55	—1
DayHud 9⅛s95	3	96	96	96	+1
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	20	103⅛	103	103⅛	+ ⅛
DaytPLt 8⅞s01	10	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—3⅛
DaytPL 2⅞s75	10	98 9-32	98 9-32	98 9-32	+21-32
Deere 8.45s2000	21	97¼	96	96	
DeereCo 7.9s87	90	97⅛	97	97	— ½
DeereCo 4⅝s83	10	75½	74⅞	75½	
DeereCr 8⅞s75	109	101⅛	100½	100½	—1½
DeereCr 8⅛s82	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
viDLW 4s-6s42f	6	7½	7½	7½	
DelmPL 9⅝s83	10	100½	100	100½	+ ½
DelmPL 6⅝s97	24	63½	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅜
DelMo cv5⅛s94	143	75⅛	74	75	+1½
DetEd 12⅛s82	100	108⅛	107⅛	108	+1½
DetEd 12⅛s79	159	108⅛	107¼	107⅞	+ ⅞
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	25	88⅞	84	88⅞	
DetE 9.15s2000	5	77⅛	77½	77⅛	— ⅛
Det Edis 9s99	8	77	75½	75½	—3⅜
DetEdis 8⅛s01	31	70½	70	70½	+ ½
DetEdis 7⅝s03	30	65⅛	65	65⅛	+ ⅜
DetEdis 7s76	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	28	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅜
DetEdis 6s96	39	55⅛	55	55	
DetEd 3⅛s90	50	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
DetEd 2⅝s82	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅛
DiGior cv5⅛s93	3	55	55	55	
DigitE 9⅝s2000	7	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Dillngh cv9⅛s99	11	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ⅞
Dillngh cv5¼s94	26	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
Diverin 9⅛s91	66	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	255	99	98	99	+ ⅛
Dow 8⅜s2000	62	99	95⅝	98½	
DowCh 8⅛s05	102	96	95	96	
DowCh 7.75s99	15	89	89	89	
DowCh 7.40s02	5	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	
DowCh 6.70s98	7	82	81⅛	82	+2⅜
DPF cv5⅛s87	23	54½	54	54	—1½
Dresser 9⅝s75	47	99⅝	98⅝	99	+ ½
Dresser 4⅛s77	2	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+4⅛
duPont 8.45s04	198	100	97½	97⅞	— ⅛
duPont 8s81	724	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
DukePw 13s79	476	108⅛	107⅛	108	+ ⅛
DukePw 9⅝s04	90	96⅛	94⅝	95⅞	— ⅛
DukePw 9⅝s05	115	93½	92	93⅛	+ ½
DukePw 8⅛s03	6	81⅜	81	81	
DukePw 7⅝s02	8	79⅝	79	79⅝	+1⅛
DukePw 7⅝s03	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
DukePw 7⅛s02	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ¼
DukeP 6.85s73	9	91½	91½	91½	—3⅛
Duplan cv5⅝94	26	28⅝	28	28	— ½
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	42	101½	100½	100⅛	
DuqsnLt 2⅝s77	51	91½	90⅛	91½	+ ½
E Syst cv4⅛92	127	59	55⅛	58	+2⅛
East AL cv5s92	182	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅛
Eas A cv4⅝93	172	40	39	40	+ ¾
E Kodl cv4⅛88	20	116½	116	116	+2½
Eatcn 7⅝s03	14	81	81	81	—3
EG&G cv3⅛s87	6	57⅛	57	57⅛	+1½
ElPa cv8⅛s95A	52	94	93	93	— ½
ElPaso cv8⅛s95	5	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
ElPas cv6s 93A	36	78	69	69¼	—1
ElPaso cv6s93	7	70½	70	70	— ½
Engthd cv5⅛97	41	84	82½	84	+1½
vlEre 5s2020f	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
viErie 3⅛s90f	31	13	13	13	
viErie 3⅛s2000f	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Esmark 8.4s82	5	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
Essex cv5⅛s96	6	94	94	94	+ ¼
Esterl cv6¼s95	44	54	51⅛	53¼	+1¾
Evans cv6¼s94	86	52⅛	51¾	52¼	— ½
Exxon 6½s98	52	83⅛	81	81	+ ⅜
Exxon 6s97	168	77	75⅛	76	— ⅜
ExonPipe 9s04	286	101	100½	100¾	— ½
Fairch cv4⅝92	351	49½	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
FamilyFin 5s81	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Farah cv5s94	16	52	50	50	— ¼
Fedders 8⅞s94	25	62⅞	61	62⅞	+2⅞
Fedders cv5s96	308	40¼	37	40	+1¼
FdNMt cv4⅝s96	429	96	91⅛	96	+4⅝
FdPac cv5½87	3	114	114	114	
Fibrbd cv6⅛s98	34	77	76½	77	— ½
Finan 10⅛s90	27	101	101	101	+ ½
Firestne 9⅛s84	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
Firestne 8⅛s83	10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅜
FstBkSys 6⅛s79	1	92½	92½	92½	—1½
FstIntBn 9⅝s99	10	100	100	100	—1
FstIntBnc 9s83	10	100⅛	100	100	—1⅛
FstNBos 8s82	207	100½	98⅛	100½	+1½
FstNBos 7.6s81	40	97	96½	97	+ ¼
FstNBos 6⅝s80	8	92	92	92	+ ¼
FstNStB 7.2s79	18	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+2⅛
FstPen cv7s93	59	60½	60	60½	+ ½
FstSec 10⅛s99	77	101⅞	101	101⅞	— ⅛
FstSecur 7s79	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	18	74½	74	74	— ½
FstWisc 8⅛96	43	78	75½	77	—1
Fischb cv4⅞97	56	75⅛	74	75⅛	+1⅜
FlexlV cv4⅜97	20	62½	62½	62½	— ½
FlaECst 5s2011	2	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	471	103⅛	103	103⅛	— ½
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	57	102	101	102	+ ⅜
FlaPLt 3⅛s75	19	100⅛	99¾	99¾	
FMC 9⅛s2000	28	99¼	99¼	99¼	
FMC cv4¼s92	54	61	60	60⅛	—1⅛
FoodFair 8⅞s76	4	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
FoodFair 4s79	23	72½	72	72	— ½
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	67	103	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
Ford Mt 8 s90	35	96¼	95½	95¼	+ ⅛
FordMt 7.85s74	10	89¼	89⅛	89¼	
FordMt 7.40s80	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
Ford Mt 7¼s77	139	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	+ ⅜
FordMt 6s79	20	96	96	96	+2½
FodCrd 9⅛s81	45	105	105	105	
FordCrd 9⅛s95	10	97½	97	97	— ½
FordC 8⅛Apr	1	97	97	97	
FordCr 8⅛sNov	18	95	95	95	
FordCrd 8⅛s83	116	101	100¼	101¼	— ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s91	56	88½	87½	88	— ½
FordCrd 8⅛s76	79	101½	101⅛	101	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s82	60	100½	100	100	
FordCrd 7⅛s71	10	82½	82½	82½	+2¼
FordCrd 7⅛s79	45	97⅛	96	97⅛	+ ⅞
FordCrd 7s80	40	95	95	95	+ ½
FordCr cv4⅞s93	167	65½	64	64⅞	+ ⅛
FordCr cv4½s76	313	60½	59½	63½	
ForeDal 4⅜s80	1	79	79	79	+2½
FoMcK cv6s94	37	70	69½	70	
Fruehauf 6s87	2	71	71	71	
Fruet cv5⅛s94	77	58⅛	57½	57½	+ ½
FruehF 9.15s83	44	100½	100	100	+ ½
FruehF 7.50s78	10	98½	97½	97½	+ ½
Fuqua 9⅛s98	73	67½	65½	65½	—1½
Fuqualnd 7s88	7	56	55½	55½	— ½
GACCp cv5⅛s94	96	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ½
GAC PCr 12s75	54	91½	90	91½	
GAC PCr 11s77	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	—1½
GnATr cv5⅛s99	88	75	74	75	
GenElec 8⅛s04	155	97	98	98	— ½
GenElec 7⅛s96	56	92½	91½	92	— ½
GenElec 6⅛s79	61	96	94¼	94¼	—1½
GenEl 5.30s92	25	76½	75½	75½	— ⅜
GenElec 3⅛s76	13	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
GnElCr 8⅛s82	10	101	101	101	
GnElCr 8.6s85	235	101⅛	100	100	— ⅛
GnElCr 8⅛s76	59	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—1
GnElC r 7⅛s73	32	98⅛	93	98¼	—
GenElCre 7s80	23	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
GenElCr 7s77	38	95½	94⅛	95½	—1½
GnElCr 6⅛s77	5	97	97	97	—1¼
GenFds 8⅞s75	57	102⅛	101⅛	102	— ½
G Host cv11s88	10	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
G Host cv5s88	17	46½	45	45	
GenInst cv5s92	85	55	54	54	
GenIns cv4⅛s85	5	62½	62½	62½	+2½
GenMill 8⅞s95	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 8⅞s99	362	99⅞	97⅛	97⅛	— ¼
GMotAc 8⅛s77	173	103⅛	103	103	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	55	92½	91	92	— ½
GMotAc 7⅛s94	21	87½	87½	87½	
GMotAc 7⅛s95	10	84¼	84¼	84¼	
GMot Ac7⅛s90	5	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s92	29	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ½
GMotAc 6⅛s88	57	79	79	79	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	66	95⅛	95½	95½	
GnMotAcc 5s80	93	86½	85	85½	— ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s81	55	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
GMotAcc 5s81r	5	84	84	84	
GMotAc 4⅞s87	27	71	70⅛	71	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	15	80⅛	79	79	—1½
GMotAc 4⅝s83	68	79	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s86	11	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅜s85	53	72⅛	72	72⅛	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 4s79	78	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
GMotAc 3⅝s75	7	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
GMotCp 8⅝s85	95	97½	97⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
GMotCp 8.05 85	426	100⅛	99½	100	— ⅛
GMotCp 3⅛s79	3	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	63	103	102	102⅞	+ ⅜
GTCal 9⅞s2000	26	100	100	100	
GTCal 8⅞s96	1	88	88	88	— ⅜
GenT El 9⅞s95	3	101	101	101	+ ⅛
GenT El 9⅝s99	111	95½	94⅝	95⅛	+ ½
GenT El 8⅞s76	82	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
GnTIEl cv6⅛s96	151	77	76	76⅛	— ⅛
GnTIEl cv5s92	40	64	62	62	—1
GenTel cv4s90	38	57	56½	56½	— ½
Genesco 9⅛s76	66	95	94½	94½	— ⅜
G Pc cv4⅞2003	80	109⅞	106	109⅞	
GaPac cv5⅛s94	280	115⅛	109½	114⅛	+5
GaPac cv5⅛s96	354	99½	95	99	+4½
GaPow 11s79	344	102½	101	102½	+ ½
GaPow 8⅛s2080	18	78⅛	78	78	
GaPow 8⅛s04	53	75	75	75	
GaPow 8⅛2001	51	71⅛	69½	70⅛	— ⅞
GaPow 7⅝s2001	15	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ½
GaPw 7½s02De	61	65⅛	63⅛	65	— ¼
GaPw 7⅛s02Jly	11	65	64	64⅛	— ½
GaPow 7⅛s2001	13	65	64	64	— ½
Goodrch 9⅛s82	232	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrch 8⅛s94	18	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+3⅛
Goodrich 7s97	6	71	71	71	
Goodyr 8.60s95	21	95½	94½	95½	+1
GordnJ cv5s98	25	67½	66⅛	66⅛	
Gould 9⅛s95	14	91	91	91	—1½
Grace cv6⅛s96	102	98	95	96⅛	—1½
Grace cv4⅛s90	24	62½	61½	62	— ½
Granit cv4⅛s94	18	78	69⅛	78	
Grant 4⅛s87	61	35⅛	34⅛	35	+1
Grant cv4⅛s96	392	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
GtNoN cv4⅛s91	1	84	84	84	+ ½
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	9	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
GNRy 3⅛s90N	6	44	44	44	
GNR 2⅛s2010	1	31	31	31	+1⅛
GtWstUnit 6s87	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
GGiant cv4⅛s92	35	57⅛	57	57	+ ⅜
Greyh cv6⅛s90	191	84	77⅛	84	+6½
Grolier 9⅛s91	107	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	—1½
Grolier cv4⅛s87	21	29⅛	23	28⅛	—1⅛
Grumm cv5s99	48	105	100⅛	104⅛	+3
Grum cv4⅛s92	149	58	54	58	+4
GuardM1 7⅛s79	136	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
GulfMO 4s44B	13	32	32	32	
GulfOil 8⅛s95	49	97⅛	96	96	—1⅛
GlfRes cv8¼s91	538	182½	175	177½	+8
GlfStUt 3⅛s83	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
GulfWn 7s03A	50	64⅛	63	63	—1⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	50	64⅛	63½	64	+ ⅛
Gulf Wind 6s87	5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1½
GulfWind 6s88	42	65⅛	65	65	
GlfWn cv5⅛s93	283	69⅛	68⅛	69	+ ⅛
Glfwn cv5⅛s87	48	85⅛	83⅛	85½	—1⅛
GlfW cv5⅛s87A	49	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
Hallibr 9⅛s2000	83	102⅛	101	102⅛	+ ⅛
Halliburtn 8⅛s81	140	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Harsco 9⅛s2000	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
HawnEl 11⅛s84	14	105⅛	104⅛	105	
HellerW 7⅛s93	21	74	72	72	[illegible]
HelmrP cv5s87	11	199	188	199	+12
Hercules 8⅛s83	125	102⅛	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
Hercln cv6⅛s99	23	189	177	187	[illegible]
Heublein 6⅛s85	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
Heubin cv4⅛s97	117	77	75	75	— ⅛
Hil'sSp cv5⅛s98	4	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
HiltnH cv5⅛s95	37	66	65	65	— ⅛
HoernW cv5s94	70	89⅛	89	89	—2
Honywl 5.60s92	8	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
HonyF 9.65s81	15	101⅛	101	101	—1
HospAffil 10s99	25	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
HostInt cv5⅛s74	28	55⅛	55	55	—1
HousF 10.4s81	22	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	[illegible]
HouseFin 9s76	273	102⅛	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
HousFin 3⅛s75	34	100	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
HousFin 8s84	25	96⅛	96⅛	96	—1⅛
HousFin 4⅛s81	10	83	83	83	+1⅛
HousFin 4⅛s77	8	66	66	66	+ ⅛
HousLt cv5⅛s95	37	80½	79½	80	+ ⅛
HouNG 9.75s95	25	103	103	103	— ⅛
HouNG 8.85s75	5	101	101	101	+ ⅛
Howml cv4⅛s92	3	55⅛	55	55	—1
IllBellTel 8s04	27	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	[illegible]
IllBell 7⅛s2006	21	87	86	86⅛	[illegible]
IlCenG 7⅛s99	16	101	100	100	+ ⅛
IlPow 7⅛s03	5	81	81	81	
IndBellT 10s14	20	109	105	106	—3
IndBelT 8⅛s11	7	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
IndAlch 10⅛s82	102	101	99⅛	101	+ ⅛
IndAlch 6⅛s78	15	93⅛	93	93	— ⅛
IngRd 8⅛s85	62	102⅛	102	102	— ⅛
Inlnd5tl 8⅛s92	5	99	99	99	— ⅛
InlandSt 4⅛s87	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	[illegible]
Insilco cv5⅛s99	24	93	91	91	[illegible]
Instilnv 7⅛s80	83	47⅛	44⅛	47⅛	[illegible]
IntHarv 9s84	30	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	[illegible]
IntHarv 8⅛s75	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	[illegible]
IntHarv 6⅛s 8	9	72	72	72	
IntHarv 4⅛s83	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
IntHarC 9.15s92	233	102	100	100	[illegible]
IntHarC 7⅛s93	3	73	73	73	[illegible]
IntHarCr 7s77	32	99⅛	98	98⅛	[illegible]
IntHarC 4⅛s79	13	89	84	89	[illegible]
IntMin cv4s91	291	117½	112	113	[illegible]
IntNick 6.85s93	13	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	[illegible]
Int Pap 8.85s95	77	102	98	98	[illegible]
IntPap cv4⅛s96	44	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	[illegible]
IntSilv cv5s93	12	43⅛	43	43	[illegible]
IntTT 11s82	149	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
IntTT 8.9s95	89	91	90⅛	91	
IntTT 8.30s75	78	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	[illegible]
IpcoH cv5⅛s97	9	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
JimWalt 8s98	19	82	79⅛	82	[illegible]
JimW cv5⅛s91	117	104	93⅛	104	[illegible]
JoncLau 9⅛s95	17	[illegible]	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones Lau 8s98	6	80⅛	77	80⅛	[illegible]
JoneLau 6⅛s94	13	64⅛	63	63	[illegible]
KaneMil 9⅛s80	22	85	85⅛	85	
Kcnnect 7⅛s01	6	86	85⅛	85⅛	[illegible]
KentPw 7⅛s90	15	90	90	90	[illegible]
KimbCl 4⅛s85	13	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛	[illegible]
KingsDSt 10s90	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	[illegible]
Kirsch cv6s95	10	71	71	71	
Kresge cv6s99	407	103⅛	102⅛	103	[illegible]
Kroger 9s95	1	94	94	94	
LearSieg 10s04	27	80⅛	79	80⅛	[illegible]
viLeV 4⅛s E03f	47	10	9⅛	10	—1
viLehV 4sD02f	20	9	9	9	—
LibMcN cv5s89	185	68	67	67⅛	[illegible]
Litton 8⅛s76	94	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	[illegible]
Litton cv3⅛s87	25	40	38⅛	40	
LMI Jmy 6⅛s82	47	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—
Lockhd 4⅛s76	2	95 17-32	95 17-32	95 17-32	
Lockh cv4⅛s92	1294	43⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+
LomN cv5⅛s91	3	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—
LonSG 10⅛s 2000	3	104	103⅛	103⅛	—
LonSIn cv5⅛s93	25	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+
LongIsLt 9⅛s82	31	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+1
LongILt 8⅛s75	48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+
Lorillrd 6⅛s93	6	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+
LTV Cp 7⅛s77	227	149⅛	142	149	+4
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	6	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
LTV Co 5s88	461	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+
LuckySt cv5⅛s93	1	143	143	143	+5
LykY 11s2000	53	97⅛	97⅛	97	+
LykY 7⅛s94old	134	66⅛	63⅛	66⅛	[illegible]
Lyk 7⅛s94new	72	66	53⅛	66	+
MackF 9⅛s91	62	95	95	95	[illegible]
MackF 9⅛s90	14	95	93⅛	95	[illegible]
Macke cv5⅛s92	5	45	44⅛	45	+
MacyCr 7⅛s77	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+
MacyCr 4⅛s81	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	[illegible]
Loews 6⅛s93	150	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—
Macy cv4⅛s90	3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—
MadSq cv6⅛s87	15	53⅛	53	53	
MaineC 5⅛s78	4	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+
MeYnkP 9.15s92	12	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+
MeYnkP 7⅛s02	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+
MeYnk 7⅛s76	6	98⅛	99	98⅛	
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	8	90	90	90	+
Marcor 6⅛s92	44	74⅛	73⅛	74	
Marcor cv5⅛s96	80	74	73	73	—1
MartM cv6⅛s94	42	72	70⅛	71	

(Continued on Page 11, col. 1)

These Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

11th APRIL 1975

CAISSE NATIONALE DE L'ÉNERGIE

US $ 40,000,000

40,000 DEBENTURES 9 ¼ % 1975-1985

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

Banque Nationale de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais
Société Générale
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

Banque Internationale pour le Financement de l'Énergie Nucléaire (BIFEN-INCB) — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Lazard Frères et Cie — Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque du Benelux S.A.
Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Commerciale S.A. Luxembourg — Banque de Commerce S.A.
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S. — Banque Nationale de Paris Limited — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Brown Harriman & International Banks Limited — Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
La Compagnie Financière — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Chimique — Crédit Général S.A. de Banque
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne - Union Bancaire
Credito Italiano — Daiwa-Europe N.V. — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited
EuroPartners Securities Corporation — European Banking Company Limited — Finacor
First Chicago Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.
Greenshields Incorporated — Hambros Bank Limited — James Capel & Co
Julius Baer International Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Lazard Brothers & Co Limited
Lazard Frères & Co — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Mc Leod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Limited
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Orion Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Samuel Montagu & Co Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
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Strauss, Turnbull & Co — Sumitomo White Weld Limited — Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Tradinvest Bank & Trust Company of Nassau Ltd
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S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
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A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think.

هكذا عن الأصل

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 10.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
rMAI 9s96	18	89	89	89	
Cup cv5¼s84	3	64	64	64	—1
ssM cv6¼91	7	61½	61	61½	+2¼
vDCr 8⅞s76	65	102	101¾	102	+½
Cror 10½s85	6	70	69⅞	69⅞	
Cror 7¾s95	278	40	39½	39⅞	+½
Cror 7¾s97	73	39½	38¾	39½	+¾
Cror 7½s94	235	39¾	38½	38½	+¼
Cro 7½s94n	35	39½	39	39½	+½
Crg cv6⅞s92	1	38	38	38	—½
Cror 5⅜s76	21	89½	88½	89½	+1½
Crory 5s81	12	49¾	42½	42½	+1½
Donld 9⅛s82	56	104	102½	103½	—½
DD cv4⅞91	35	66	65	65	
HI cv3⅞92	42	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1⅛
dCp 8½s95	5	84⅝	84½	84½	—½
lus cv5¼s88	20	73	73	73	+1⅛
lon 10s89	490	101½	100¼	100⅞	—1⅛
lon 7.8s92	27	96	95⅛	95⅛	—2¼
vS cv4⅞s96	28	70	67⅛	70	+2
W 9s92	1	84	84	84	—2
W cv5s73	7	78	78	78	—2
C 8⅞s88	42	78	78	78	+1
C cv5s93	214	56¼	55	55½	—½
BT 7¼s11	22	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
BT 7s2012	5	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	+⅜
BT 6¾s78	35	96	95½	96	+⅛
ichC 4½s79f	10	55	55	55	+5
WI 10s95	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
dt 10s2000	13	79¾	77	79¾	+¼
Mig 6s80	35	45½	45	45	
ab cv5¼s94	78	66	65	65	—1
SIL 6s85	2	58⅛	53¼	58⅛	+⅛
SSM 4s91	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
MM 8.85s05	20	101½	101½	101½	+1
M 8.20s85	336	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	—⅛
RvCp 6s94	32	91½	91¼	91½	—2
inc5¼s31	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
anT 4s90	30	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
oc 5s2045f	272	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	—⅛
4¼s2030f	18	40½	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
4¼s2030f	5	39½	39½	39½	+1
ac 4½s70	12	53¾	53¾	53¾	
IAf 8.45s05	11	96⅛	96	96	—⅛
IOil 7¾s01	76	87½	87	87½	—½
D cv5¼s94	193	24	23	23½	—½
rm 10¾s75	97	101	100⅛	101	+⅛
rm 10s99	23	77	75⅞	77	+1⅜
n 6s2027f	10	50	50	50	
a 9¼s2000	20	101	101	101	—2⅛
Int cv4½s85	1	86	86	86	+9
dCr 9½s83	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+⅛
dCr 9s97	6	93	93	93	—1⅛
dCr 7⅝s88	5	80	80	80	—⅛
dCr 5⅛s81	2	80	80	80	+1⅞
dCr 4⅞s81	7	80	80	80	
M cv7s90	2	71	71	71	
n cv4⅞s9	127	96⅞	95½	96⅞	
E 3½s2000f	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+½
TT 9⅜s12	82	105⅞	104	104	—1⅜
TT 9s2010	190	100	98¼	97½	—¾
TT 6½s77	40	97¾	97¾	97¾	+¼
isc 4⅝87	14	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ash 7.75s94	22	83	82	82	
shR cv6s95	120	81	79⅞	80⅛	—⅜
airy 4⅜s92	2	63½	63½	63½	+⅛
airy 3⅛s76	3	96	96	96	+⅛
d cv4½s92	89	65⅛	65	65⅛	
lG 12⅛s83	11	110¼	109	109	+1
lG 8⅛s75	10	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32	+1-32
m cv4⅞s96	50	29	28	28¼	+¼
Natlnd 10s99	5	74	74	74	
Natlnd cv5¼s88	20	55	54	54	—2
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	6	61	61	61	
NCNB 8s99	15	84	84	84	+3¾
NEngPw 7s76	2	99½	99½	99½	
NEngTT 8⅞s09	78	94¼	93½	93½	—½
NEngTT 8.2s04	49	90	89⅞	90	+½
NEngTT 8s03	35	88	87⅜	87⅜	—1⅛
NEngTT 7⅞s07	27	82	81	81½	—½
NEngTT 6½s79	112	96	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
Newhall cv6s95	85	72¼	72	72	—½
NJ BellT 9.35s	16	103	102½	102½	
NJ Bell 7⅞s13	40	86⅛	86	86	—1½
NJ Bell 7⅛s10	44	82⅛	81½	82	—¼
NJ Bell 6½s78	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+½
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
NYB&Sv 10s81	175	103	102¼	102½	—½
vINYCen 6s80f	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
vINYCen 4s90f	x22	53¼	53	53	+1¼
vINYC 5s2013f	14	7	6⅞	6¾	—¼
vINYC 4½s2013f	53	6	5½	5⅝	—½
vINYCen 4s98f	84	9¼	9	9	+¾
vINYCn 4s98r	6	8	8	8	
vINYCH 3½s97f	23	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1⅛
vINYCH 3½s97r	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
vINYMC 3½s98f	13	21	20⅞	21	
vINYM 3½s98r	20	21	20	21	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	10	27¼	27¼	27¼	+½
vINYLW 4s97f	10	8⅛	8⅛	4⅛	—2⅛
vINYNH 4½s22f	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+½
vINYNH 4s07f	14	8	7¼	7¼	—⅛
NYSEG 10.6s82	4	105½	105½	105½	—½
NYS EG 9⅝s05	18	96	95⅛	95⅛	
NYS EG 7⅝s81	11	95	95	95	
NYTel 9½s2010	38	103	102	102½	+1
NY Tel 9s14	250	100	98⅛	99⅛	—⅞
NYTel 8⅞s2015	165	95⅛	98	98¼	—⅛
NYTel 8.30s12	60	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+¼
NYTel 8s2008	38	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—1⅛
NY Tel 8s83	254	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	—½
NYTel 7⅜s2011	7	84	84	84	
NYTel 4⅜s91	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
NYTel 3s89	5	54½	54½	54½	—2⅛
NiagM 12.6s81	120	108½	107	107½	—¼
NiagM 10.2s05	131	95⅛	94⅛	95	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	5	60	60	60	
NL Ind 7½s95	3	82½	82½	82½	+1
Norfk&Wn 4s96	2	53⅛	53	53⅛	—⅛
NorflnMus 9s80	44	76	74	74⅞	—⅛
NoAMtg 5⅛s79	165	60	59¼	60	+½
NorAPh cv4s92	33	55	52	54	+2
NorIIG 8⅞s76	25	102½	101¾	101¾	
NorInPS 8¼75	1	100½	100½	100½	
NorNG 9⅛s90	27	100⅞	100½	100½	—⅛
NorNGs 9s85	119	101½	101	101½	+⅛
Nor N G 7⅝s92	2	83½	82½	82½	+3½
NorPac 4s97	13	52⅛	52⅛	52	
NorPac 4s97r	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	
NorPac 3s2047	30	33⅛	32½	32¾	+⅛
NorStaP 5s90	4	65	65	65	
NorStaP 4⅞s91	5	60½	60½	60½	—2¼
NorStaP 4s88	6	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
NorStaP 2⅞s79	10	81	81	81	+4
Northp cv4⅞s87	41	73½	72	73½	+2½
NwstInd 7½s94	100	77½	76½	77	—⅛
NwnBell 10s14	12	107½	107	107	—2
NwnBell 6⅞s79	15	95	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
NortSim 6s98	6	62	61	62	+½
OakInd cv4⅞s87	1	51½	51½	51½	
OccidP cv7½s96	3951	103⅞	90⅛	101¼	+10¾
OhBellT 7⅞s13	58	88½	87¼	87½	—1⅛
OhBellT 7⅛s11	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
OhioEd 10s81	215	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
OhioPw 12½s81	16	106	105	105	—1
OhioPw 10½s82	200	100	98⅛	99	—1
Ohio Pw 7¼s76	6	99	99	99	+1⅛
OlinEl cv6½s95	23	84½	82	82	
Outb M 7⅛s96	4	72	72	72	—1
Owenill 9s31	10	102½	101½	102⅛	—⅛
Owenill 7⅛s31	15	85	85	85	
Owenill cv4½s92	60	79	77⅛	79	+2
PacGE 9.85s82	135	105⅜	104⅜	105⅛	—⅛
PacGE 9⅝s06	97	102⅛	101	101½	—⅛
PacGE 9½s05	191	99½	98	99⅛	+1⅛
PacGE 8⅞s82	10	97	97	97	+½
PacGE 8⅛s02	10	83	83	83	—2
PGE 7⅛s05ZZ	5	85	85	85	+½
PacGE 7½s04	20	83	81½	83	
PacGE 7½s03	12	81	81	81	
Pac G&E 5s89	8	72½	72	72½	+1
Pac G&E 5s91	18	67	65	65	—1¼
Pac GE 4⅛s92	5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+½
Pac GE 4½s86	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
PGE 4⅛s96 JJ	12	58½	58	58	—2
PGE 4⅛s96KK	3	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
Pac GE 4¼s95	7	57¾	57¾	57¾	+½
Pac GE 3¾s78	23	88	87	87⅛	—½
Pac GE 3⅛s87	4	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	
PGE 3⅛s84 W	4	65	65	65	+1
PGE 3⅛s84 X	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—1
Pac G&E 3s77	5	91½	91½	91½	
Pac G&E 3s79	12	82½	81⅛	82½	+⅛
Pac GE 2⅞s80	10	76½	76½	76½	+½
Pac GE 2⅝s81	8	74	73	74	+1
PacLtSv 9s85	3	100	100	100	
PacNwTl 8⅞s88	56	98	96⅛	97	
PacNwTl 8⅜s10	60	96	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
PacNwTel 7s79	20	98	98	98	
Pac SWA 4s87	47	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—2⅛
PacT&T 9½s11	50	103	102⅛	102⅛	
PacT&T 9¼s04	119	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
PacT&T 9.1s84	60	104	104	104	
PacT&T 9s81	115	104⅛	103	104	—½
PacT&T 8⅞s06	85	98⅛	96⅛	96¼	—1⅛
PacTT 8.65s05	242	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 7.8s07	105	87⅛	85	87⅛	+1
PacT&T 7⅞s09	25	85⅛	84½	84½	—1⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s80	75	97	96⅛	96⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s08	32	81½	80	80	—1½
PacT&T 6⅞s79	50	96½	95⅛	95½	+½
PacT&T 4⅞s88	5	65	65	65	
PacT&T 3⅜s91	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s81	11	74¼	74¼	74¼	+½
PacT&T 3¼s78	8	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s83	25	57	59	59	
PacT&T 2⅞s86	2	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+¼
PAA 11½s86	108	84	81⅛	82	+½
PAA 11½s86	224	84⅛	80½	82	+1⅜
PAA cv7½s98	364	70	62⅛	66⅞	+2⅛
PAA cv 5¼s89	720	35½	33	33½	—½
PAA cv 4⅞s79	6	78	78	78	+2⅛
PAA cv 4½s84	33	47⅛	45½	45½	+1
PAA cv 4½s86	389	32½	30½	31½	+½
Paprct cv5¼s94	14	61	60⅛	61	+1
Park H cv4s92	18	53	52	52	—1
PennDx cv6s82	12	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
Penney 9s99	16	99⅛	99	99½	+1¼
Penney 8⅞s95	11	99	99	99	—1
PennyF 4⅛s84	20	70	68	68½	—1
PennCo cv9s94	22	93	92	92	
PennPL 10½s82	4	105½	106½	106½	+⅛
vIPa RR 4⅛s81f	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
vIPa RR 4¼s84f	23	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Pennwlt 9s85	11	100	100	100	
Pennzoil 10⅝s83	306	99⅛	99	99⅛	
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	112	101	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	10	84½	84½	84½	
Pennzoil 7½s88	30	82	80	80	—1⅛
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	21	80½	80	80	—2
Pennzl cv5¼s96	76	72	71	71	—2
Pepsico 8⅛s81	34	100⅛	100	100⅛	—⅛
Pepsico 8¼s85	141	98⅛	98½	98⅛	—1¼
Pepsi cv4½s96	307	117⅛	117	117⅛	—1⅛
Pfizer cv4s97	193	88½	87	88	+1⅛
PhelpsD 7⅜s78	56	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	—⅛
Phila El 12⅛s81	148	108	107	107½	+½
Phila El 11s80	231	103⅛	103	103½	—⅛
Phila El 9s95	20	87	85½	89	—1
Phila El 8⅛s76	27	102	100⅛	102	+1
PhilaEl 8⅛s04	68	82	82	82	
Phila El 8⅛s96	12	80	80	80	+1
Phila El 8s75	37	00 1-16	100	100 1-16	+1-16
PhilEl 7⅞s2000	9	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+½
Phila El 7½s98	20	73⅛	71½	72⅛	—¼
PhilaEl 7⅛s99	3	72	72	72	+⅛
PhilEl 7⅜s2001	42	72⅛	72½	72½	+½
Phila El 6½s93	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	31	62½	61	61¼	—1½
Phila El 5s89	14	58	58	58	+1⅛
Phila El 4⅞s87	5	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+2
Phila El 3⅛s85	35	60	55	60	+5
Phila El 2⅞s81	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+⅛
PhilMo 8.8s82	6	103½	102½	103½	+1
PhilMor 8⅛s83	168	100⅛	99½	99½	—⅛
Philip In 10s77	32	93	92	92⅞	+1⅛
PhilP 7⅞s2001	33	89⅛	88	89⅛	+1⅛
PhilVH cv5⅛94	5	49	49	49	+1
Pilsby cv4⅞s89	143	106	103⅛	105½	+2
PionCp 9½s82	60	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+½
VJPCCStL 5s75	39	28	26½	27	+½
VJPCCSL 3⅛s75	36	26	25	26	+8
Pittston cv4s97	156	55	53⅛	55	+1⅛
PortGE 10½s30	173	103	101½	101⅛	+⅛
PotEIP 10⅛s84	12	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+½
PotEIP 10⅛s81	20	105	106	106	+2½
PotEIP 9½s05	5	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	
PotEIP 8⅛s03	3	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
PPG Ind 9s95	73	98½	95	97½	—½
PPG In 8⅛s2000	10	95	95	95	—1
PPG Ind 8s85	30	99½	98⅛	99	+⅛
ProctG 8⅛s05	84	97	96	96¼	—⅛
ProctG 7s2002	20	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
ProctG 3⅞s81	4	80	80	80	
PuSCol 8⅛s2008	25	96½	96	96	
PubSEG 12s04	40	112	111	111	
PubSEG 9s95	16	93⅛	93⅛	93½	
PubSEG 8⅛s04	23	88⅛	88	88⅛	+⅛
PubSEG 4⅛s77	20	94¼	93¼	94¼	+½
PubSEG 2⅞s79	10	81¼	81⅛	81⅛	+⅛
PobSvInd 8s04	20	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
PugetSd 10⅛s83	80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
Pullm Tr 10s85	11	103	101¼	103	+1¼
PullmTr 8⅛s85	2	96	96	96	—⅛
Purex cv4⅞s94	33	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
QuakOat 7.7s01	8	88	88	88	
RCA 10.2s92	20	105	105	105	
RCA 9⅛s90	103	99	97⅛	99	+1
RCA cv 4½s92	135	58⅛	57½	57¼	—¼
Ralst cv5⅛s2000	147	105	104	104⅛	—⅛
Ramad cv8s95	55	89⅛	88½	87⅛	+⅛
Ramad cv5s96	110	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
RapAm 7⅛s85	78	47	45⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
RapAm69 7s94	193	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+½
RapAm72 7s94	104	40	34⅛	40	+2½
RapidAm 6s88	307	35	34⅛	35	+⅛
viReadg 3⅛s95f	103	34	32	34	+3⅛
RdgBa cv5½s88	18	99	97	97½	—½
Reeves cv4s91	5	57	57	57	
RelianGp 9⅞s98	718	59⅛	58	59	—1
RelianGp 9⅞s99	40	60	58	58	—1⅛
RopMt cv7⅛s90	29	65⅛	61⅞	64⅛	+2⅛
Rep Stl 8.90s95	20	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
Rever cv5½s92	30	56⅛	55⅛	56	+⅛
Revon 8.45s85	75	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
ReyM cv4½s91	97	57⅛	56½	56½	—1⅛
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	15	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+1
Reyn Tob 7s89	10	81	81	81	—4
RichMe 8.85s99	20	99⅛	99	99	—2
RiegelT cv5s93	6	53	52	52	—1⅛
RochT cv4⅞s94	47	67	65½	66½	+1
RockInt 8.3s96	6	85	85	85	
RockInt 7.3s77	16	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
Rockin cv4⅞s87	25	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	+⅛
Rockin cv4⅞s91	32	57	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅛
RohmH 9s85	15	104	103	103	
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	15	57	57	59	+2
RyderS 11½s90	118	87	84	87	+4⅛
RyderS 9⅛s82	118	78	77½	77½	—⅛
Safeco 7s78	15	98	98	98	
StJosLP 9⅛s76	1	101	101	101	
StLouSF 4s97	1	46½	46½	46½	—½
StReg cv4⅞s97	45	88	87	87⅛	—1⅛
SanDGE 9.3s79	212	101	100	101	+⅛
Sander cv12s92	156	118	105½	108	—1⅛
Sanders cv5s92	15	44⅛	43	44⅛	+1⅛
SaFein cv6⅛s98	218	87	82⅛	87	+1
SaulRIEs 8⅛s80	58	62⅛	60	62⅛	—⅛
Schlitz 7.20s96	15	83	82	82	+2
SCM Cp 9¼s90	3	89½	89½	89½	
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	10	74	72	72	—2
ScottP 8⅞s2000	30	96	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
Sbd Fin 5⅛s80	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
Seagrm 7⅛s78	15	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
Searle 8.70s95	21	98⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—2½
Searle 7½s80	139	98	97½	98	
Sears R 8⅞s95	164	99⅛	98½	99⅛	—⅛
Sears R 8⅛s76	313	101⅛	01 1-32	101 19-32	+3-32
Sears R 7⅛s85	510	98½	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
Sears R 6⅞s93	85	84	82½	82½	
Sears R 4⅞s83	170	83	80	82	
SearRAc 8⅞s86	75	100½	99⅛	99⅛	—⅛
SearsR Ac 5s82	44	82	81⅛	81⅛	
SearRAc 4⅞77	10	95	94⅛	95	+1
SearnL cv6s94	303	35	34⅛	35	+½
SecuPac 7.7s82	1	96	96	96	
ServPL 3.20s82	13	69	69	69	—3⅛
ShellO 8⅛s2000	41	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	10	71½	71½	71½	+⅛
Shell Oil 4⅞s86	33	77½	75⅛	77½	+1⅛
SherW cv6⅛s95	59	101	100	100	
Signal 8.85s94	15	87⅛	89	89	+1½
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	41	150	140	150	+11⅛
Singer 8⅛s76	332	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+1-32
Singer 8s99	52	73	72	73	+1
SkellyO 8.15s76	30	102	101½	102	—⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	9	47	46½	47	+2
SmitKn 8.15s84	95	100	99⅛	100	—⅛
Socony 4⅛s93	24	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—⅛
Socony 2½s76	6	95½	95½	95½	
SohioBP 9⅛s99	25	102⅛	101	101	—1⅛
SohioBP 8⅛s83	63	100⅛	100	100¼	—⅛
Sol B cv4½s92	19	60½	60½	60½	
SoCenBl 10s14	113	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—1⅛
SoCenBl 9.2s10	277	101⅛	100	100⅛	—⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	41	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—2½
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	43	93⅛	91	91	—2½
SoCenBl 8.2s83	162	104⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
SoestBkg 10s83	140	101½	101	101	
SoesBk cv4⅞s97	7	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
SoBellT 9.05s03	126	101½	99⅛	100½	
SoBellTel 8s14	70	90¼	89	89	—1⅛
SoBellT 7⅛s13	23	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—2⅛
SoBellT 7.60s08	13	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
SoBellT 7⅛s10	16	84	82⅛	84	+1⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	52	99¼	98⅛	99⅛	—⅛
SoBellT 6½s79	20	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	—⅛
SoBellT 2⅞s87	20	58½	58⅛	58⅛	+1½
So BellT 2⅛s85	5	64	64	64	+2⅛
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	26	77	76½	76⅛	+⅛
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	31	106	104⅛	106	+1⅛
SoCalGs 7⅛s77	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	17	98	97	98	+1⅛
SolndRy 2⅛s94	4	28½	28½	28½	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	50	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+⅛
SoNGas 6⅞s79	50	95	95	95	—⅛
SoNEngT 9⅛s10	26	103⅛	103½	103⅛	+⅛
SoPac 5⅛s83	5	76½	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
SoPac 4⅛s81	17	75	74⅛	75	+⅛
S PacOr 4½s77	35	94	93⅛	94	—⅛
SoPac 2⅞s86	5	58	58	58	
SouthRy 5s94	27	61⅛	61	61⅛	—2⅛
SwnBIT 9.25s15	200	102	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
SwnBIT 8⅛s07	58	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—⅛
SwBellT 8⅛s14	16	93	93	93	—⅛
SwnBIT 8.20s82	118	101½	101	101	
SwnBIT 7⅛s09	6	86	86	86	—½
SwBellT 7⅛s13	10	86	86	86	—⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s12	20	83½	83½	83½	—⅛
SwBellT 7s78	26	99	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	88	79	77	78	—1
SwBellT 6½s79	30	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+⅛
SwBellT 2⅞s85	23	61	61	61	—2
SperryR 8.2s96	25	90½	89	89	—⅛
Spiegel 5⅛s83	20	66½	65	65	—1½
Sprag cv4½s92	31	44⅛	43	44⅛	
StBrand 6⅛s93	10	78⅛	78	78	+⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	39	86⅛	85	85⅛	+⅛
St O Cal 5⅛s92	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	
St O Cal 4⅞s83	5	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	—1⅛
StdOInd 9.7s89	1538	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
StOilInd 9.2s04	87	102⅛	102	102⅛	—⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	70	79⅛	79	79⅛	+1⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	27	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	+⅛
StOilInd 4½s83	1	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	15	92½	92	92	—1
StOilwoh 7.60s99	24	85⅛	85	85	
Std Packg 6s90	4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
StPkg cv5¼s90	39	41	40½	40½	—⅛
StPrud cv6½s90	15	61	61	61	
StaMutlov 9s80	65	59⅛	56½	56½	—6⅛
StatStBost 9s83	5	99⅛	99½	99½	+1
Stauff cv4⅞s91	32	128	126½	128	
Steven cv4s90	20	67⅛	67	67½	+½
Stokely 8s98	15	86	86	86	+1
Storer cv4½s86	2	68	68	68	
SuavSh cv5s97	13	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
SunOil 8⅛s2000	6	95⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—3⅛
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	29	101	100½	101	
Sunbm 5½s92	10	65	65	65	+1⅛
Sundst cv5s93	10	57	57	57	+⅞
SunsM cv6⅛s89	114	99	97	97	+1
SutroMtg 6⅛s82	11	59	59	59	
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	16	97⅛	97	97½	+½
Sybron 9⅛s85	45	100⅛	100	100	
Sybron cv4⅛s87	5	70	70	70	+1
Talcott 9⅛s76	38	94	92	94	+1
Talcott 5⅛s79	2	70	70	70	—8
Talcott 5⅛s80	5	60	60	60	—12
TalcotN cv6s94	50	35½	35	35⅛	—⅛
Tandy 10s94	101	87	85	85⅛	—¼
Tappn cv5⅛s94	17	50	49½	49⅛	—2½
Telody 10s04	549	79	77⅛	79	+½
Teledy 7⅛s94	5	68⅛	68½	68½	
Teledy 7s99	22	57⅛	56	56	—1
Teledy cv3⅛s92	43	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
Telex Cp 9s96	140	46½	45	46	+1
Tennco 9⅞s2000	180	100⅛	100	100¼	
Tenneco 9s78	35	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	+⅛
Tenneco 9s94	51	96	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s75	180	101⅛	100⅛	100½	+⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s91	15	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
Tenneco 7s93	68	77½	75	75	—1⅛
Tennco cv6¼s92	167	82⅛	80½	82⅛	+1½
Tenneco 6s79	13	90⅛	90	90	
TVA 9⅛s95	15	107⅛	106⅛	107⅛	
TVA 8.10s79	187	102⅛	102⅛	102½	
TVA 8.05s99	163	99⅛	93⅛	94½	—⅛
TVA 8.05s99r	55	94⅛	94⅛	94½	
TVA 7⅛s98C	15	92	91½	92	+½
TVA 7.70s98	34	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	+⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	112	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+⅛
TVA 7.40s97Dr	86	87¼	87½	87¼	
TVA 7.35s97B	31	87⅛	86	86	—1
TVA 7.35s97Br	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
TVA 7.35s97C	60	87⅛	85⅛W		—⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	20	87⅛	86	86	
TVA 7.35s98A	78	86⅛	86	85⅛	+⅛
TVA 7.35s98A r	25	86	86	86	
TVA 7.35s98B	27	87⅛	86	86⅛	+⅛
TVA 7.35s98Br	8	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
TVA 7⅛s76	25	100½	100⅛	100⅛	
TVA 7s97	12	84⅛	84½	84½	+½
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	237	111½	107½	110	
Texaco 8⅞s05	245	100	99	100	
Texaco 7⅛s2001	22	90	88	89	—2
Texaco 5⅛s97	97	74⅛	73	74⅛	+2⅛
TexGsTr 8⅞s84	6	96	96	96	
Tex Pac 5s2000	3	51	51	51	—½
Textl cv4⅛s96	191	34	33	34	+2
TidoM cv5⅛s91	50	126	122	126	+3½
Tide Oil 3½s86	2	65	65	65	—5
ToledoEd 10s82	4	105	105	105	
ToledoE 9s2000	3	94⅛	92⅛	94½	+1½
TWA 11s86	28	94	92⅛	92⅛	—⅛
TWA 10s85	54	89⅛	88⅛	87⅛	+⅛
TWA 6½s78f	135	68½	65⅛	66	—2⅛
TWA cv5s94	303	35½	33	33⅛	—1⅛
TWA cv4s92	193	30½	27⅛	29	—2½
TranFin 10s77	51	103½	102½	102½	—1⅛
TranFin 7⅛s91	8	76	76	76	
Travler 8.75s95	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—½
TriSoMtg 7⅛80	99	40⅛	39	39⅛	—1
TylerCp cv5s93	29	72⅛	71	72⅛	—2⅛
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	5	100	100	100	—5-16
UnBk 7.35s01	8	71	71	71	+1½
UnCarb 8½s85	42	98	96⅛	95⅛	—1⅛
UnCarb 5.30s97	5	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	—⅛
UCarb cv4⅞s82	13	103½	103½	103½	+9⅛
UnElec 10⅛s05	19	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
UnOCal 8⅛s82	28	101⅛	100½	100½	—⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	102	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+⅛
Un OCal 6⅛s98	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+⅛
UPacCp 8.6s83	196	102	101½	101⅛	—½
UPacC cv4⅞s99	45	135	132	132	—1
Un Pac 8⅛s85	40	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+1⅞
Un Pac 7.20s76	24	100	100	100	+1
Un Pac 2⅞s76	2	97	97	97	+2⅛
Un Pac 2½s91	25	48	47	48	+2
Unirov cv5½s96	87	58½	57	58	—½
UnBrnd 9⅞s98	116	56	55	55⅛	—⅛
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	21	47½	47	47½	+⅛
U Bran cv5½s94	67	36	35⅛	35⅛	—½
UnGasC 4⅞s82	5	80	80	80	
UnGasC 4⅛s78	14	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+1⅛
UnGasP 10⅛s80	7	95	95	95	+3
UnGasP 8⅛s89	13	82	81⅛	82	—½
UnGasP 5⅛s80	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s82	1	70	70	70	—2⅛
UJerBk 7.95s79	6	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
UnMrch 9⅛s95	10	92	92	92	+2
UnMrch cv4s90	278	50⅛	50	50	—⅛
U Nuclr cv5s58	82	68⅛	64	68⅞	+5⅞
US Hm cv5½s96	25	45⅛	45	45⅛	+⅛
US Ind 7⅛s97	2	63½	63½	63½	+1⅛
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	10	40	40	40	
US Steel 7⅛s01	12	88	88	88	—2
US Steel 4⅞s96	182	61	60⅛	61	+⅛
US Steel 4⅛s86	33	73⅛	73	73⅛	—1⅛
US Steel 4s83	10	79⅛	78	79⅛	+3⅛
UnTec 9⅛s2000	10	101	101	101	—1
UnTech 9s85	65	100⅛	100	100⅛	
UnTec cv5⅛s91	163	77⅛	75	77	+⅛
UnTech 4⅛s88	5	54⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—2
UnTec cv4⅛s92	149	67⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	29	60⅛	60	60	—4
Upjohn 8⅛s85	60	100⅛	99⅛	100	—⅛
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	96	67⅛	66⅛	66⅞	—⅛
Vendo cv4⅛s80	2	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—⅛
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	3	93	93	93	
VerYNuc 8⅛s98	2	90	90	90	
VIraRy Inc6s08	37	58	55⅛	55⅛	—2⅛
Wag El 6⅞s86	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Walern cv5⅛s91	16	64	63⅛	60⅛	+1
WalM cv6⅛s91	9	68	68	68	+2
WarnL 8⅞s2000	35	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
WarnL 8.30s85	108	102⅛	102	102⅛	
WeanU cv5⅛s93	35	52	51½	52	—⅛
Wean 5⅛s93n	8	51⅛	51½	51½	
vIWShr 4s2361r	8	12½	12½	12½	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	40	102⅛	102	102⅛	+⅛
WaArL cv5⅛s93	39	76½	76	76	—2
WnBncp 7⅛s82	5	94	94	94	+2
Wn Elec 8⅞s95	61	98	96	98	+2⅛
WU Cp 10⅛s97	146	74⅛	74	74½	+⅛
WU Cp cv5¼s97	121	42⅛	40	42⅛	+1⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	184	68½	67⅛	66⅛	—⅛
WnUnT 8.10s98	50	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+½
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	26	56½	56⅛	56⅛	+½
WoUn Tel 5s92	15	44	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
WestgCr 8⅛s91	10	76½	76	76	—2½
WestgCr 7.2s78	66	94⅛	93	94⅛	+⅛
WestgEl 8⅛s95	143	93	91	92⅛	+⅛
WestgEl 5⅛s92	41	69	67	67	—⅛
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	24	100	99	99⅛	—⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	76	101	101⅛	101⅛	
Weyrhsr 8s85	171	99½	98½	99½	
Weyerh 5.20s91	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
WhlgSt cv3⅛s75	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
WhllCn cv5⅛s92	155	85	83⅛	85	+1
Whltkr 10s88	43	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛	+3⅛
Whltkr cv4⅛s88	32	42	41⅛	42	+⅛
Wickes cv9s99	38	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	—⅛
Wickes cv5⅛s94	18	50	49⅛	50	
WillRs cv5⅛s89	65	78	76⅞	77	—6⅛
WillRs cv4⅛s92	27	70	69⅛	69⅛	—⅛
WmsCos 11s81	121	102⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
WmsCos 10⅛s83	343	102⅛	100	100⅛	
Wis Cen 4s2004	16	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
WiscTel 8s14	40	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+⅛
Witco cv4⅛s93	21	61⅛	61⅛	61½	—1
Woolwrth 9s99	5	90	90	90	
Woolwth 7⅛s96	58	75⅛	73⅛	74⅛	—1
Womet cv5⅛s94	14	73	71	71	—2
Wyly cv7⅛s95	94	34⅛	33½	34½	+⅛
Xerox 8⅛s99	10	98	98	98	—⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	379	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—⅛
Xerox cv6s95	305	111½	109½	109½	—½
YngSh 10½s2000	19	95¼	95	95	
YngSh 4⅛s90	28	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
Zapata cv4⅛s88	109	70	64	70	+6½
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	96	70	65	69	+5
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	188	70	64⅛	70	+5½
Zavre Cp 8s96	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
Zayre cv5⅛s94	45	41½	41	41⅛	+⅛
Zurn cv5⅛s94	25	61½	61	61	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AsianDv 8⅛s80	2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Aust 5½s82 Jul	15	86	86	86	
Australia 5s83	1	83	83	83	
Belgium 5⅛s77	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+1⅛
Caldas 3s78	4	87	87	87	+7
Chile 3s93f	17	83	83	83	
Cuba 4½s77f	28	22	22	22	
Czech sl6s60xf	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+2⅛
Eurofima 9s82	10	100⅛	99	99	—1⅛
EuropC 8⅛s79	116	100⅛	100	100	—⅛
EurpCS 8⅛s83	40	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+1⅛
ItalRep 3s77	3	95	95	95	
JapanDv 8½s80	7	99⅛	98½	99⅛	+⅛
Japan Dv 6s77	2	99½	99½	99½	
Japan Dv 6s78	1	94	94	94	
Japan 5½s80	32	95	95	95	
Medel M 3s78	5	88	88	88	+3
Mexico 10s80	190	102	101	101⅛	+⅛
Mexico 8½s97	23	78	76	78	+2
Mexico 6½s79	1	90	90	90	+2
Mexico 6⅛s79	2	87	87	87	+1⅛
Poland 8s58xf	1	42	42	42	
Pol as 4½s63xf	1	31½	31½	31½	

Insurance Stocks

..yIns Grp	50	1¾	2¼	+¼
y Ins .15		4⅛	4⅛	
KrInsFla .20	12	3⅛	4⅛	
LfFla .20b	10	8	8½	
apitol .10e	13	1⅛	2	
ndrsLfe .16	5	5⅛	6⅛	
uarnty Fnl	23	2⅛	3	
erIlgeLf .32	4	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
comLH .30e		8⅛	9	
llGr .24	153	64½	65½	+1
rlReln .14	40	43	44½	+½
vstLfe .10e	240	3⅛	4⅛	
alIFinl .42	15	7⅛	7⅛	
ioneer Cp s		2⅛	3	
einsur .60	40	18½	19	+⅛
eserve Cp	264	2½	3	
atesLf .10e	5	1½	12¼	
ndrwritr .40	1	9⅛	10	
Madis .05e		2⅛	2⅛	
Corp .58	32	12	12⅛	
rsSecLf .30	2	4⅛	4⅛	
NatCp s	56	2⅛	3⅛	—⅛
StdA .40	2	4	4⅛	
StdB .40	4	4	4⅛	
inState .60		12	13	
Casity .20e		2⅛	3⅛	
nnalCp .20e	54	5	5⅛	
NatLf .90e		10⅛	11⅛	
k Lf A .24		4⅛	4⅛	
k Lf B .24		3⅛	4⅛	
Corp 1.40	471	38⅛	39⅛	+2⅛
staCp .27	10	4⅛	4⅛	
e Univ	5	7⅛	7⅛	
Lf&Ac .24	1	7⅛	8	
b.a Natl	3	2⅛	3⅛	
nsAm .60	379	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Gen Ins .88	525	40	40⅛	+4⅛
mLife .92	3	13	13⅛	+⅛
a.ale Lfe		3⅛	4⅛	
r Ins .60	253	24⅛	26⅛	—⅛
...l .40a	144	23½	23⅛	+⅛
or pf2.40	2	74	78	+2
a Life .30	11	22½	23⅛	
o p .56	125	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
so Genl	1	1	1½	
lrMer .20e		3⅛	3⅛	
e Gen	11	2⅛	2⅛	
yrCas .80a		17	18½	
Gen Cp .40	1	10	11	
Lfelowa .50	16	11½	12	+⅛
lor NY .60		7½	9⅛	
Home Life		4½	5½	
NewWL .16	169	40	42	+1
rsGrp	133	58⅛	59⅛	+1⅛
P Va	93	1½	1⅛	+⅛
JnLfe .85e	90	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
cGrp .32		4⅛	4⅛	
Fin .28	8	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
tonyLfe .32	134	9	9⅛	
ecutive Cp		2⅛	3⅛	
derLf .32a		6½	7½	
United Inc				
ne Nat s	220	4	5	
lationFinl s		⅛	1	
erFinl .05e	16	1⅛	2	
lin Lite .84	202	18⅛	19	+⅛
einsur .40	89	16½	17⅛	+3
ashgtn Cp	10	2⅛	3⅛	
aninIns .34		7	9	
LfeAcc .20		9½	10	
mpIns .80	1120	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
mplyIn wt	11	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
mpLfe .24	20	28½	29⅛	
uity Finl	2	6	7½	
thnCo .52	35	13⅛	14⅛	—⅛
nty Nat	7	3⅛	3⅛	
ien Intl	15	2	2⅛	
erIns .50	2	7½	7⅛	
imBir 1.88	3	32½	33⅛	+⅛
Benef 1	5	19¼	20¼	
Jbty Lfe	1	1	1⅛	
LfeAcc .56	121	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
aGrp .50	1	9⅛	9⅛	
nil Finl		2⅛	3⅛	
ncl .28	2	4⅛	4½	+⅛
nHolding s		3	3½	
rateCp .20	116	3⅛	4⅛	
Grnty Lfe	250	15	16½	
InvHerilKy .12e		8⅛	9	
Invstlns Am	1	2	2½	
JefrsnNatLf .28	20	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
KansCityLfe 1.20	11	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
KemperCorp .80	28	15	15⅛	+⅛
KyCentLfe .20	9	6⅛	6⅛	
LamarLife .40		13⅛	14⅛	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	565	26	26½	+⅛
Life Am Bnst		1⅛	2⅛	
Life Ins Ga .68	21	17½	17⅛	
Life Invtor .08	4	4½	5⅛	
Lifesurance Cp	5	2⅛	3⅛	
LincIncLf .40a	2	7⅛	8	
La Sou Life		2⅛	3	
LoyalAm Lfeins		6	7	
Manch Lfe Cas s		7⅛	1⅛	
ManhatLf In .36e		4	5	
MassGen Lfe		4⅛	4⅛	
McMillen Cp .32		5⅛	6	
MercuryGen .40	7	9⅛	10½	
MidwstNat Ohio		6½	7½	
MidwstUnLf .60a	41	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
MinnTitleFinl .42		7½	8½	
ModrnAmLfe .14		3	3½	
ModrnSecL .10e		1⅛	1⅛	
Monarch Cap .76	14	10⅛	10½	
MonumentCp .48	138	10	10½	+⅛
MolClAmins .14	1	2⅛	3⅛	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	7	8⅛	8⅛	
NN Corp 1.20	56	13⅛	14	
NatLifeFla .05e	34	3	3⅛	+⅛
NatOldLine .26	12	3⅛	3⅛	
NatResrvLf .58a	3	9⅛	10½	
NatSecurIns s			4⅛	
NatWestn Lf	50	3	3⅛	+⅛
Nationwide A .25	80	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
NatnwdeLf .60	218	25⅛	26⅛	
North Cent	3	3⅛	4⅛	
NorNatLfe .05e		2⅛	3	
NowstNatLfe .55	18	17⅛	17⅛	
OccidentLf .02e		2⅛	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.32	29	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
OldRepInt .70a	5	28½	29⅛	
PacStd Life		1⅛	1½	
PeerlessIns .50	2	7½	8½	
Penn Life	736	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Phila Life .50r	95	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
PiedmMan .14		4½	5⅛	
PreferdRisk .20e	16	8⅛	9	+⅛
Pres Life		1⅛	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60	3	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
ProvLfeND .25a		15⅛	15⅛	
Prov Lfe Acc .68	2	30	31½	
Reliable Life .80	1	13½	14½	—⅛
Repub Nat Life	50	3⅛	4⅛	
Safeco Cp 1	303	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
StPaulCos .72	633	29⅛	30⅛	+2½
SecurAmLfe .25r	26	6⅛	6⅛	
SecurConn Lfe	2	4⅛	5⅛	
SecurLfeAcc .40	4	6⅛	6⅛	
SecurLfeGa s		8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
So Caro Ins .40		6⅛	9	
SouUnAla .10e	3	4	4½	
SouthlandFin .30	29	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .92	190	28⅛	29⅛	+⅛
SovereignCp .05e	3	3⅛	4	—⅛
StdLifeIndna .25	12	8⅛	8⅛	
StdSec Life	6	6⅛	6⅛	
Statesm Grp .25e	2	3⅛	4⅛	
Surety Finl .07	1	1⅛	2⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3	4	
TimeHolding .50	85	9	10	
TransprtLfe .12e	111	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Unicoa	2	18⅛	19⅛	
UnitFireCas .95e	2	16⅛	17⅛	
UnitFireIns .30	242	6⅛	6⅛	
Unit Guaranty	91	10	10⅛	+⅛
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e	4	5⅛	6½	—⅛
UnitSav Life		2⅛	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	2	7½	7⅛	
Variable Annut	30	7½	8	
Vico Corp	22	2⅛	2⅛	
WestnCasSur .68	117	14⅛	15⅛	+½
WestnStaLfe .25a		8⅛	9	
Windsor Lfe		1½	2	
Wld Svc Lfe .10e	9	5	5⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins	5	1⅛	2⅛	
Zenith United		2	2½	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

rica 8¾-82	97½	98
sila 5-86	100	101½
. Mezzogiorno 5⅛-78	85	87
lo 7-80	90	92 ind
est 8⅛-85	102	103½
6⅞-80	98½	100
7-84	96½	98
5-86	99	100½
5⅛-88	90	91½
⅛-86	80	82
7⅛-78	100½	102
⅛-79	101	102
iumautés Urb 8-86	97	98½
: Nat 8-86	100	101½
⅛-77	91	93 ind
ark (Kingd.) 8-86	98	99½
(Irl.) 8¼-88	95½	97
7-78	98½	100⅛
8¼-86	91	93
9¼-80	103½	105½
ito 5½-78	90	92 ind
er 8⅛-84	90½	92
an 6-78	95½	97
ota 7-89	94½	96
obs 9-83	105	107
8-86	101	102¼
s Kommun. 7⅞-86	99	bid
Scot. 8-84	97	98½
es 6-80	100	101½
6⅞-83	91	92½
4 6⅛-77	91	93 ind
5-86	98	99½
7⅛-86	97½	99
y 7-84	85	87
10-79	101½	102½
⅛-85	101½	102½
l-81	66	70 ind
lty 10-79	102½	103½
9⅛83	101½	102½
a 8½-88	92⅛	94
1 10-84	103½	104½
p 8⅛-85	94⅛	99⅛
ino 8-88	89⅛	90⅛
8⅛-89	78	80 ind
ry 8⅛-88	93⅛	94⅛
te 9-88	98	99
⅛-92	95⅛	96⅛
0-81 (FL)	102⅛	104⅛
9⅛-83 (BF)	99⅛	100⅛
9-87	101¼	102¾

Deutsche Marks
(Average price)

lia 7-72/87	90.25
nges 6⅛-87	73
uilds 7⅛-87	83.25
olds 6⅛-87	70.80
r 8-88	101.50
Council 7⅛-86	88.90
8 6⅛-87	71.50
ma 8⅛-87	87.25
⅛-23	83.50
o 7-82	82.75
ersley 6⅛-87	74.70
⅛-87	81.75
ICI 6½-92	72.75
KHD 6⅛-87	63.50
KLM 8½-88	98.25
New Zealand 7-87	89
Ontario Hydro 6⅛-87	86.10
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	94.75
Quebec 6½-87	84.50
Quebec Hydro 6⅛-87	85
Saab 7⅜-88	90.75
Tenneco 7⅜-86	92
Worldbank 8½-82	89.70
Worldbank 6⅜-87	87.20

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	79	81
CECA 8-85	96½	98
E N E L 7¼-88	81	83
Eurofima 7¾-81	87	89
Interfrigo 7½-86	87	89

*For trading in DM

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6⅛-87	79	81
EIB 7-86	86	88
Burmah 7-88	62	64
Cons Bur 7-87	79	81
Denmark 6⅜-87	75	77
Gr Met Hot 6⅛-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	77	79
ISE 6½-87	62	64
Oslo 6⅜-87	78	80
Reed 6⅜-87	60	62
Slater 7¼-87	65	67

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	92	93½
BASF 7½-87	81	82½
CNT 7½-84	88	89½
EIB 7⅛-81	90	91½
Gervais 6-87	72	74
New Zeal 7½-87	79	80½
Oslo 7½-87	79½	81
Petrol BP 7-80	89	91
Quebec 7½-87	80	81½
Renault 7¼-87	79½	81
Rhone-Poulenc 7⅛-87	80	81½
Roussel 7-79	94	96
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	95½	97
World Bank 7⅛-87	79	80½

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	105¼	106½
AMRO 9½-79	105¼	106¼
Arbed 6¼-80	94	95
BP 6-79	94⅛	95½
Cons Foods 6½-80	96½	97¼
Eurofima 5⅜-79	94½	95½
EIB 9⅛-79	104¼	105¼
Govert 6⅛-79	98⅛	99
Roll Inns 6⅛-79	90¼	91⅛
KLM 6-79	95⅛	96⅛
Ned Gas Un 9⅛-79	105	106
New Zealand 6⅛-79	97⅛	98⅛
Philips 6-79	95½	95½
Sperry 8½-79	96½	97½
St. Brands 6½-79	96	97

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended May 30, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
OccidPet	1,855,500	20	18¼	19⅝	+3¼
Telepromp	1,053,500	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	+2
TexacoInc	760,200	26	23⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
OccidPet wt	658,200	11⅛	8⅛	10⅛	+3⅛
GulfOil	617,800	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
LockhdAirc	533,500	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
GulfResrc	488,900	25⅛	22⅛	23⅛	—
AmTel&Tel	459,800	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+¼
RCA	440,300	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	—⅛
PacGasEl	414,400	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛	+⅛
Monsanto	398,100	65⅛	60⅛	62⅛	—3⅛
GenMotors	368,400	45⅛	43	44	—1⅛
UnCarbide	363,800	64⅛	58⅛	61⅛	—3⅛
GenTel&Tel	362,500	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
WlimsCos	356,900	35⅛	32⅛	33	+⅛
AtlasCorp	353,700	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+⅛
StdOilCal	351,500	30⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+2⅛
LibbMcNL	349,900	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+3⅛
FedNatMtg	347,000	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
AtlRich	341,700	97	89⅛	97	+6⅛

Issues traded: 1,988.
Advances: 1,014; declines: 693; unchanged: 281.
New highs: 276; new lows: 19.

Volume

Last week	80,147,230 shares
Week ago	89,312,840 shares
Year ago	47,334,540 shares
1975	2,214,885,390 shares
1974	1,450,150,369 shares
1973	1,650,170,088 shares

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	42	42⅛
Baystate Corporation	33⅛	34⅛
Cleveland Trust Cp.	39⅛	40⅛
Detroit Bank Corporation	40⅛	41⅛
Fidelcor Inc	23⅛	24⅛
First Md. Bncp	16⅛	17⅛
First Nat. Cinn	24	24⅛
Girard Corporation	36	37⅛
Harris Bank Cp Chic	57	57⅛
Ind. Val Bank & Trust Phil	20⅛	20⅛
Lincoln First Banks	21	22
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	45⅛	46⅛
Nat City Corporation	27	27⅛
New England Merch. Boston	14⅛	15
Philadelphia Nat. Corp	26⅛	26⅛
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	28½	29⅛
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20⅛	20⅛
Secur. Pac Corporation	18	18⅛
Shawmut Ass Boston	31	32⅛
Sta. Str Bank Boston	24⅛	25⅛
U.S. Trust New York	23⅛	24⅛
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14⅛	15⅛
Virginia Nat. Banksh	18	19

American Exchange

Week Ended May 30, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
McCullOil	376,900	5¼	3⅞	5¼	+1⅜
ChampHo	261,200	4¼	3⅛	4⅛	+¼
Datsprod	231,800	6½	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
FedResrce	230,000	4½	3⅛	4½	+1⅛
FlyDinOil	210,500	24⅛	20⅛	23⅛	+3⅛
HoustOil M	197,400	25⅛	23½	24⅛	+1
KaiserInd	182,000	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
IntBnknot	172,800	⅞	⅛	⅞	+⅛
AtlasCp wt	160,700	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
NatParagn	135,000	7¼	3½	4	—2½

Volume: 10,954,535 shares.
Year to date: 282,222,760 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,183.
Advances: 522; declines: 410; unchanged: 251.
New highs: 138; new lows: 11.

Market Averages

Week Ended May 30, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	832.29	815.00	832.29	+0.39
20 Transp.	167.85	165.64	167.35	—0.13
15 Utilities	79.88	77.45	79.82	+2.65
65 Comb.	254.41	249.65	254.41	+1.25
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	91.15	89.68	91.15	+0.57

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Jun. 3, 1975	5.02	4.40	4.51
Jun. 5	5.01	4.45	4.51
Jun. 12	4.95	4.45	4.52
Jun. 17	4.98	4.54	4.61
Jun. 19	4.85	4.55	4.62
Jun. 26	4.85	4.51	4.59
Jun. 30	4.96	4.60	4.68
July 1	5.02	4.74	4.82
July 3	5.02	4.76	4.85
July 10	5.02	4.79	4.85
July 17	5.04	4.78	4.88
July 24	5.10	4.86	4.96
July 29	5.10	4.84	4.94
July 31	5.11	4.95	5.06
Aug. 7	5.20	5.04	5.16
Aug. 14	5.22	5.08	5.20
Aug. 21	5.21	5.09	5.22
Aug. 26	5.22	5.07	5.20
Aug. 28	5.20	5.12	5.28
Sep. 4	5.27	5.09	5.23
Sep. 11	5.27	5.09	5.24
Sep. 18	5.30	5.12	5.27
Sep. 23	5.32	5.14	5.30
Sep. 25	5.33	5.17	5.33
Oct. 2	5.25	5.18	5.31
Oct. 9	5.37	5.21	5.38
Oct. 16	5.38	5.24	5.42
Oct. 21	5.41	5.25	5.43
Oct. 23	5.43	5.27	5.46
Oct. 30	5.43	5.29	5.48
Nov. 6	5.46	5.30	5.50
Nov. 13	5.47	5.33	5.54
Nov. 18	5.46	5.32	5.52
Nov. 20	5.48	5.34	5.56
Nov. 28	5.47	5.36	5.58
Dec. 16	5.46	5.30	5.52
Jan. 13, 1976	5.67	5.51	5.75
Jan. 31	5.62	5.54	5.79
Feb. 10	5.74	5.58	5.84
Mar. 9	5.75	5.59	5.87
Apr. 6	5.76	5.60	5.89
May 4	5.77	5.69	5.94
Jun. 1	5.78	5.70	6.04

Italy Solvent Again, Bank Head Reports

ROME, June 1 (Reuters).—Italy is solvent again after a year in which it came close to bankruptcy, according to the Bank of Italy's governor, Guido Carli.

In his annual report to the bank's assembly yesterday, Mr. Carli said Italy had managed to turn a balance-of-payments deficit of $6 billion last year into a surplus of $100 million in the first four months of this year.

The governor's announcement has confirmed the opinion of many observers that Italy has staged a dramatic economic recovery after a heavy dose of austerity and harsh monetary controls.

Mr. Carli, who disclosed that he is resigning as governor of the bank after 15 years, said a big cut in the rate of inflation, from 24 per cent to 12 per cent, was a further sign of an economic turnaround.

"The goal of defending the external solvency of Italy has been atained," he said.

Loans Repaid

In addition to the $100-million surplus, Italy managed to repay international loans of $900 million and interest on loans of $400 million between January and April, he said.

But he warned that there are still basic structural problems in the economy that will have to be corrected if Italy is to make a full recovery.

He also attacked the international community, charging a lack of cooperation and excessive rigidity in tackling monetary problems in the face of what he called the worst economic recession since World War II.

He said the problem of financing increased oil prices had been resolved in an egotistical way, and he criticized both the United States and the European Economic Community for a lack of "a common vision."

A plan proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a fund to help countries with payments problems because of high oil prices has turned out to be not "a mutual-assistance pact' but a mutual-suspicion pact," the governor added.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9)

is seven years old and outdated and that the company is in better shape now than it was when the rating was issued.

Bankers expressed a little more enthusiasm for Marriott, the U.S. hotel operator, which is seeking $12.5 million for seven years at 9 3/4 per cent. It has no rating as it has no public debt outstanding in the United States.

The $20-million, eight-year offering for Gould, also carrying a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent, is reportedly oversubscribed.

Expected to come on offer this week is a $20-million, five-year loan for the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa, carrying a 10-per-cent coupon. Sumitomo Metal is also preparing to come to market, reportedly with a five-year, $20-million issue.

Both dollar bonds priced last week were increased in size due to strong investor demand. Hamersley Iron was increased $10 million to $35 million. The seven-year loan was sold at par with a coupon of 10 per cent. The Bank of Tokyo's 9 1/4-per-cent loan was sold at par after it was increased $5 million to $35 million.

New-issue activity continues strong in the deutsche mark sector. Voest Alpine is in the market for 100 million DM, offering to pay 8 1/2 per cent for the seven-year loan. Nippon Telegraph is also seeking 100 million DM for seven years, offering to pay 8 1/4 per cent, and the Swedish Investment Bank is offering 8 1/2 per cent for an eight-year loan of 100 million DM.

Scheduled to be offered next week is a seven-year loan for the United States of Mexico. The 100-million-DM loan is expected to carry a coupon of 9 per cent.

The capital market committee is scheduled to meet this week to decide on the calendar for the rest of June. With domestic rates dropping in response to the recent credit easing of the Bundesbank, and with the heavy flow of EuroDM issues keeping rates on international issues stable, a gap is beginning to open between domestic rates—now at 8 per cent—and international rates, which range up to 9 per cent.

The danger, bankers say, is that domestic investors may be tempted by the international sector, making it more difficult for the West German government to finance this year's large federal deficit. As long as rates on EuroDM issues were below domestic rates, the Bundesbank reportedly did not care about the volume of new business. But with the situation reversed, the central bank is expected to exert pressure to keep the flow of new issues on the international market to a minimum.

Two private placements were made last week—150 million DM for seven years at 8 1/4 per cent for the World Bank and 50 million DM for Comalco at 9 1/4 per cent for seven years.

In Amsterdam, the Dutch authorities have reopened the domestic bond market to foreign corporate borrowers.

By moving the foreign business to the domestic market, the Dutch apparently hope to dilute the position of foreign investors in any one issue. This would tend to reduce the likelihood of complete chaos in the bond market if foreigners should suddenly decide to sell their guilder holdings because of a drop in the value of the guilder on the foreign-exchange market.

The first borrower was Volvo, offering to pay 8 3/4 per cent for a 10-year loan of 50 million guilders.

Demand for French-franc loans continues quite strong with the European Coal and Steel Community's 125-million-franc loan priced at a premium of 100 1/2. The seven-year notes carried a coupon of 10 per cent. The next issue is reportedly for the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, which is expected to keep the 10-per-cent coupon but to try to stretch the maturity to 10 years.

International Issues
(Long Term)
May 28: 8.98 %, May 21: 9.03 %.
Industrials
(Medium Term)
May 28: 7.95 %, May 21: 8.05 %.
Industrials
(Long Term)
May 28: 9.00 %, May 21: 9.11 %.

Market Turnover

	May 30	May 23
Cedel	$305.1 mil.	$237.2 mil.
Euroclear:	$245.6 mil.	$222.9 mil.

Paris Ball to Aid An African Park

PARIS, June 1 (IHT).—An international campaign to raise funds for a new national park and game preserve in the Central African Republic will be inaugurated by France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a ball here Tuesday evening.

The preserve is the Franz Weber Park, named for the project's organizer, a Swiss conservationist. The park consists of a 14,500-square-kilometer tract, abounding in game, donated to Mr. Weber by the government of the Francophone Central African Republic. Mr. Weber, who maintains an office in Paris, said that he plans to operate the park as a public holiday camp and as a camera safari center, with a staff of young volunteer workers. Nominal fees will be charged for use of the park's facilities.

Proceeds of Tuesday's gala, to be held at the Pavillon de l'Alcazar d'Eté, 5 Avenue Gabriel, will help offset the cost of setting up and equipping the park, he said. Further information on the ball, and about the park, is available from the Equipe Franz Weber, 11 Rue Saulnier, Paris, telephone 523.18.71.

Kenya Drops Charges In Riot by Students

NAIROBI, June 1 (Reuters).—The Kenyan government has withdrawn charges against most students and others arrested in a riot last week that led to the indefinite closure of Nairobi University.

A statement issued by the government said President Jomo Kenyatta ordered that the prosecutions be dropped "on humanitarian grounds" and that the accused be released. A total of 103 persons, mostly students, were arrested during the riot and 94 of them appeared in court, while the rest were in a hospital recovering from injuries.

(COMING SOON)

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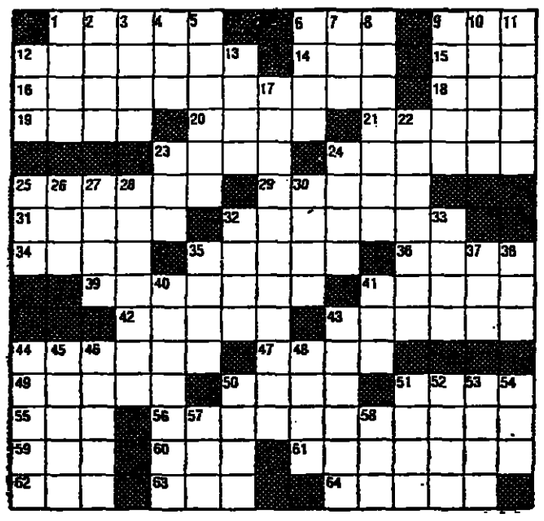
NAME________________
(please print)
ADDRESS________________
CITY________STATE________ZIP________

ACROSS

1 New, in Seville
6 "Leave —— to Heaven"
9 On the double
12 State capital
14 Poetic word
15 Promissory note
16 U.S. jurist
18 "—— atque vale"
19 Bone: Prefix
20 Med. course
21 Valentino, for one
23 Kukla's friend
24 Jeeves's garb
25 —— off (got rid of)
29 Revolutionist Silas
31 "Don't —— on me"
32 Inflammable
34 Frenzied
35 Like a honky-tonk piano
36 *Labyrinth*
39 Lamour attire
41 Lord's home
42 *Shade of blue*
43 Point out
44 Place for Bassanio
47 Burden
49 A little, in Paris
50 Injurious
51 Locale
55 Favoring
56 Nonscientific gauge
59 Numero ——
60 Business org.
61 Part of Italia
62 Japanese coin
63 Pre-grads
64 Subsequently

DOWN

1 Scottish denials
2 Merkel et al.
3 Exist, in France
4 Heflin
5 Skeered
6 Qualifying run
7 Sea bird
8 Hockey-rink marker
9 Italian river
10 "... cliffs of ——"
11 Survey feature
12 Traffic sign
13 Ferber
17 In cahoots
22 Pad the payroll
23 G-man
24 Godiva, for one
25 School org.
26 Coat part
27 Carrillo et al.
28 Like some bridge contracts
30 River of Austria
32 Tim or Alice
33 Yin's partner
35 Arena figure
37 Actress Caldwell
38 Wander
40 Investment earnings
41 Prefix for hap or take
43 Live up to
44 Choate
45 "—— ear and ..."
46 It has strings attached
48 Aegean island
50 Dutch and slippery
51 "——, a very palpable ..."
52 Control
53 Mideast title
54 Arabian cloak
57 *Mideast initials*
58 Acid abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy	MADRID	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	50	Showers	MILAN	16	61	Rain
ATHENS	26	79	Fair	MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	6	43	Rain
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	Rain
BERLIN	13	55	Showers	NICE	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43	Snow
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Fair	PRAGUE	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	18	64	Variable
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Storm	SOFIA	25	77	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	34	93	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TEL AVIV	27	81	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Overcast	TUNIS	26	79	Fair
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cloudy	VENICE	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	VIENNA	9	48	Rain
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Fair	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

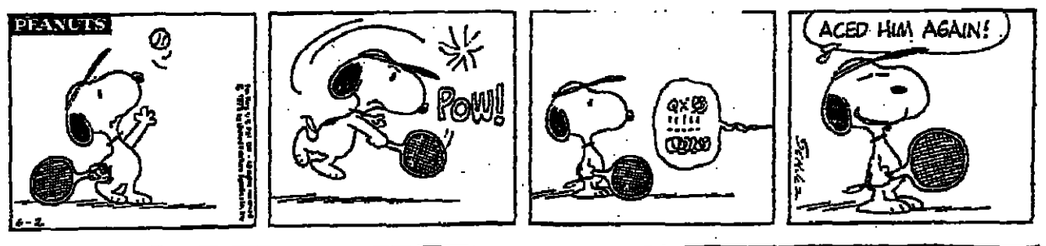
Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

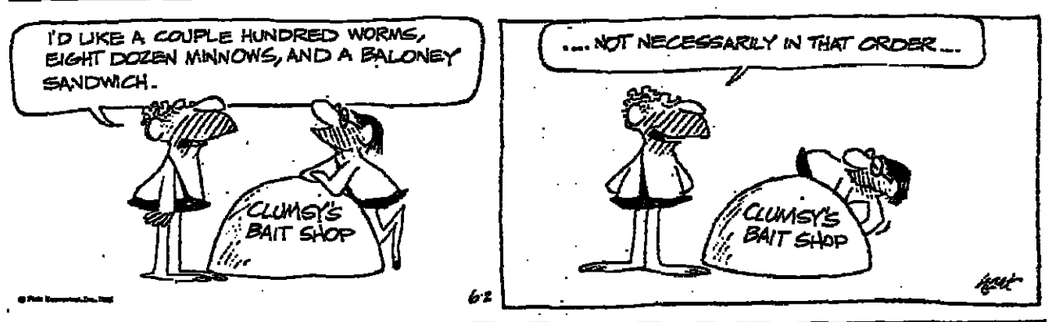
Closing Prices May 30, 1975

	Bid	Asked
Delta	4.00	4.37
Dir Cap	3.67	4.02
Dodg Cox	14.23	N.L.
Drexel	8.76	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.35	11.34
Equit	3.82	4.08
Levge	13.05	14.30
Liqu As	10.02	
Sel Inc	6.44	7.06
Third C	10.20	11.18
E&E Fd	3.09	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.53	8.23
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.04	8.79
Growth	9.32	10.13
Incom	5.31	5.80
Speci	5.81	6.35
Stock	9.24	10.10
EDIE Spl	17.95	N.L.
Egret Fd	10.03	10.90
Elfun Tr	13.25	
Energy	11.98	N.L.
Fairfld	7.85	8.61
Farm Bu	7.79	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.12	8.87
Capit	8.79	9.61
Contfd	10.36	
Conv	7.20	
Daily 1	1.00	N.L.
Distry	7.37	
Essex	7.53	
Evrst	11.30	
Fidel	13.99	15.29
Purtn	9.13	9.98
Salem	3.75	4.10
Trend	19.84	21.68
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.04	N.L.
Indust	3.68	N.L.
Incom	6.14	N.L.
Vent	4.22	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.83	11.84
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.52	4.95
Grwth	6.28	6.86
Incom	7.03	7.70
Stock	6.93	7.59
FstMit A	7.62	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
100 Fd	7.05	
101 Fd	7.13	
Fnd Gth	3.66	4.02
Founders Group:		
Growth	4.78	5.22
Incom	10.39	11.36
Mutual	8.92	9.76
Spec	8.89	9.72
Foursq	7.42	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.15	6.74
Grwth	5.81	6.37
Utils	3.71	4.07
Incom	6.61	7.76
US Gov	9.39	10.29
Capit	5.62	6.16
Equit	3.35	3.67
Frkln Life	9.76	10.67
FdF Dep	7.97	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.97	8.71
Impac	6.63	7.25
Ind Trd	9.97	10.90
Pilot	7.50	8.20
GE S & S	27.25	
Gen Sec	6.94	N.L.
Grth Ind	17.33	N.L.
Guard M	23.03	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.80	4.16
Grwth	5.72	6.26
Incom	6.74	7.36
Hart Gth	9.42	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.48	N.L.
Harvest	10.06	
Hedge	5.85	
Heritge	1.32	
Hor Man		unavail
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.78	5.22
Incom	3.84	4.20
Trus sh	12.51	13.67
Trus un	3.38	
Imp Cap	7.74	8.46
Imp Gth	6.47	7.07
Inc Bost	5.34	5.85
Industry	2.83	
INTGN	7.50	8.11
Int Invst	17.44	19.11
Inver Gth	7.26	N.L.
Inv Guid	6.85	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.78	N.L.
Invss Bos	9.56	10.45
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.59	8.32
Capit S	4.72	5.17
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.22	5.40
IDS Grt	5.30	
IDS ndl	4.76	5.17
Mutl	8.22	8.94
Stock	16.87	18.33
Select	8.42	9.06
Var Py	6.45	7.02
Inv Resh	5.03	5.68
Istel	21.04	21.89
Ivy	6.00	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.43	9.16
Janus F	15.85	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.70	19.24
Grwth	6.13	6.66
Signat	7.38	8.02
Johnsin	20.54	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.93	4.31
Cus B1	16.86	17.64
Cus B2	17.17	18.81
Cus B4	7.28	7.98
Cus K1	6.51	7.13
Cus K2	5.16	5.66
Cus S1	16.78	20.58
Cus S2	8.76	9.60
Cus S3	7.43	8.14
Cus S4	3.22	3.52
Polar	3.23	3.53
Land Gth	6.67	7.29
LD Eddie	13.12	14.03
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.39	14.94
Le Gr	6.23	6.81
Lex Inc	10.16	11.10
Lex Rh	12.34	13.49
Life Ins	6.00	6.56
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.96	6.51
Sel Am	6.44	N.L.
Sel Opp	.51	N.L.
Sel Spl4	13.25	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.30	N.L.
Mut	12.67	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.77	7.31
A Bus	2.82	3.06
Bnd Db	9.33	10.20
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.42	10.30
Incom	8.33	9.10
US Gov	9.98	10.91
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.60	7.22
Indep	6.86	7.52
Mass	9.60	10.52
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.96	10.89
MIG	10.13	11.07
MID	11.96	13.07
MFD	11.54	12.61
MCD	12.54	13.70
Mates	1.42	N.L.
Maithers	9.78	N.L.
Mid AM	4.41	4.82
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.23	10.09
MSB Fd	13.27	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.43	9.21
MIF Fd	7.27	7.86
MIF Gth	3.40	3.68
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.37	11.54
Grwth	4.25	4.62
Incom	7.92	8.61
Mut Shrs	19.56	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.72	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.94	
Natl Ind	8.89	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.56	8.26
Bond	4.04	4.42
Divid	3.18	3.48
Grwth	5.37	5.87
Incom	4.28	4.79
Stock	6.45	7.05
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	14.57	15.84
Grwth	8.70	9.46
Incom	13.15	14.29
Side	13.52	14.70
Neuw Fd	7.77	N.L.
New Wld	10.62	11.61
Newton	11.9	12.9
Nichls Ed	12.26	N.L.
Noreast	13.17	N.L.
Omega	7.55	8.07
One WmS	14.46	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.97	6.52
Incom	7.16	7.83
Opp Mo	9.42	
AIM	8.52	9.31
Time	5.70	6.23
OTC Sec	9.79	10.64
Param M	6.47	7.09
Partner	7.59	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.32	5.81
Pegas Fd	3.39	3.72
Penn Sq	6.66	N.L.
Penn Mu	8.53	N.L.
Phila	6.56	7.17
Phoe Cap	7.83	8.56
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	11.94	13.05
Pilg Fd	6.80	7.43
Pilg C	2.86	N.L.
Mag In	7.64	8.35
Pine St	9.77	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	11.17	12.21
II	9.89	10.81
Plan Inv	10.21	11.10
Pllgrth	10.20	11.15
Plttrd	6.24	6.82
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.90	N.L.
Incom	9.64	N.L.
N Era	11.04	N.L.
N Hori	7.27	N.L.
Pro Fund	6.06	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.24	8.09
Pru SIP	8.62	9.42
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.62	10.51
Equit	9.18	10.04
Georg	12.19	13.32
Grwth	9.55	10.44
Incom	7.04	7.69
Invest	7.48	8.17
Vista	9.64	10.54
Voyag	10.28	11.23
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.85	5.30
Safec Eqt	7.13	7.79
Safec Gth	5.66	6.19
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv		unavail
Speci	21.09	N.L.
Balan	13.26	N.L.
Com St	8.28	N.L.
Man Rs	10.05	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.54	4.98
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.28	3.59
Invest	5.79	6.35
Ultra	7.20	7.89
Sent Gth	8.73	9.49
Sentry F	12.02	13.07
Shareholders Gp:		
Emstk	4.23	4.62
Equity	5.05	5.52
Flet Fd	4.16	4.55
Harbr	7.14	7.80
Legal	6.15	6.72
Pace	7.65	8.36
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.62	17.07
Incom	15.69	17.15
Invest	8.28	9.05
Sherm D	17.07	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.82	7.45
Invest	9.03	9.87
Trust	6.79	7.42
Vent	8.13	8.89
SB Equity	9.03	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.11	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.49	10.98
Sw Invs	6.44	6.96
Swin Gr	4.64	5.02
Sover Inv	10.31	11.27
Spectra F	3.80	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.43	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.01	4.38
Div Fd	4.15	4.54
Prog F	3.86	4.22
StrFrm Gr	4.54	N.L.
S Frm In	5.30	N.L.
State St	39.02	39.58
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.51	N.L.
Asso F	.96	N.L.
Invest	1.11	N.L.
Ocean	6.22	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.50	N.L.
Cap O	7.62	N.L.
Stock	12.31	N.L.
Supervised Inv:		
Grwth	5.86	6.42
Incom	7.75	8.49
Kemp	10.21	10.86
Sumit	8.02	8.79
Tech	6.29	6.89
Survey F	8.72	9.53
Temp Gr	8.16	8.94
Temp Inv	1.000	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.36	8.00
Trav Eq	9.13	10.01
Tudr Hed	11.12	N.L.
TwnC Gr	2.72	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.66	N.L.
Twen Fiv		unavail
USAA Gr	8.29	N.L.
US GovSe	9.47	9.81
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.92	4.29
Balan	6.97	7.62
ComSt	10.51	11.49
Unit Mut	7.38	8.07
Unifund	7.68	8.39
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.04	12.07
Nat Inv	6.44	7.04
U Cap	8.76	9.57
Union	11.05	12.08
United Funds:		
Accm	6.02	6.60
Bond	6.61	7.24
Con Gr	8.61	9.45
Con Inc	8.11	8.89
Incom	10.95	11.23
Scien	5.95	6.52
Vang	5.10	5.59
Unit Svcs	4.69	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.65	6.17
Incom	4.07	4.38
Lev Grt	6.53	7.25
Spl Sit	2.99	3.28
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.14	6.71
Comm	5.97	6.52
Speci	6.55	7.16
Vandrbt	2.59	2.83
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	19.75	20.49
Ivest	7.66	8.37
Morg	10.45	11.43
Trust	9.30	10.16
Wellsl	10.45	11.42
Wellin	9.14	9.99
West B	9.03	9.87
Windr	7.37	8.05
Vanta TN	4.27	
Ver In P	3.29	3.58
Viking		unavail
Wall St G	5.72	6.25
Weing Eq	10.34	N.L.
West Ind	8.43	9.46
Westf Grt	6.96	7.56
Wisc Fd	4.79	5.29
Ziegler	9.11	9.95
N.L.— No load (sales charge)		

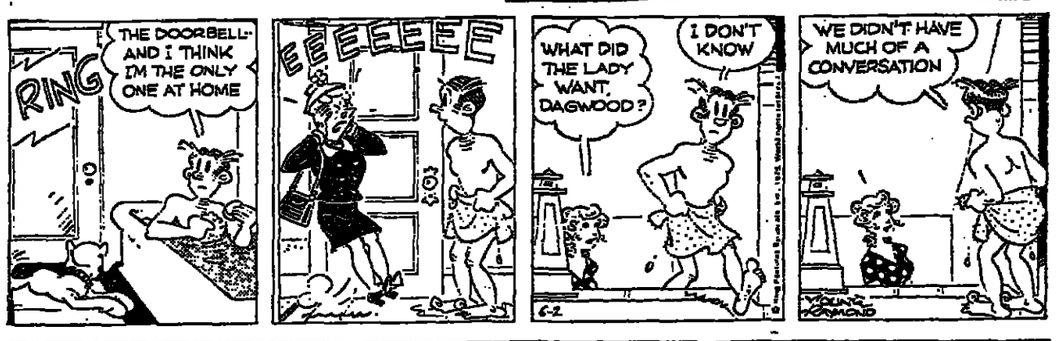
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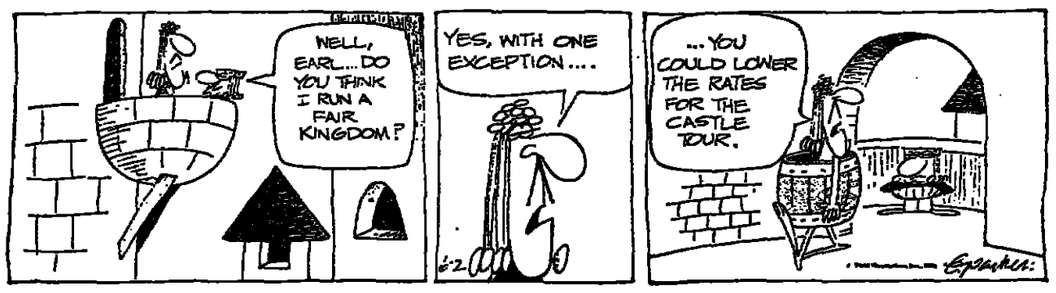
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and GLEN LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HINKT

KICCH

RAAPPE

NUGLET



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"○○○○○○ ○○ ○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PEONY CRACK UNTRUE TIPTOE

Answer: *Sounds like an imitative feline*— A COPYCAT

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

By James Pope-Hennessy. Simon & Schuster, 320 pp. $8.95

Reviewed by Paul Theroux

"LITERALLY no man has more completely lived out his life than I have done," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson to his old friend Charles Baxter in 1894. Stevenson died a few months later at the age of 44, in Samoa. The death photograph—what a shame it is not included in James Pope-Hennessy's new biography of RLS—shows him lying wrapped in the Union Jack in the great hall of his house in Vailima, his body-servant Sosimo crouching darkly beside him. In the breezy spacious room, filled with tropical light, are items of heavy Edinburgh furniture, transported from the Heriot Row house in 37 cases—the carved chairs and stuffed sofas, the marble busts and the vast gilt-framed paintings. "His men," his stepson wrote, made the coffin: his men dug the grave: his men carried him to the top of Mount Vaea, "fulfilling a duty they owed their chief."

Pope-Hennessy writes, "It was Robert Louis Stevenson's destiny to be loved wherever he went." To those Samoans Stevenson was "Tusitala," "The Writer of Tales"; Henry James adored him (and after Stevenson's death referred to his widow Fanny as "the old scamp"), Kalakua, the king of Hawaii, feted him with champagne. As if in confirmation, this is a bright admiring biography, though not nearly so detailed as Pope-Hennessy's "Trollope." It is conventional in the sense that it makes much of Stevenson's personal distress and physical illness. He was tormented by nightmares—"Jekyll and Hyde" was his most famous; his courtship of Fanny Osbourne was hectic, not to say frenzied—and it nearly killed him; his poor health, diagnosed as tuberculosis, meant he had to leave Edinburgh, a city he loved (but with "one of the vilest climates under Heaven") and live in the ghettos of the very sick or very idle: Davos, Lake Saranac (now Lake Placid), and further afield, in Hawaii and Samoa. But he was a man of immense charm and style, with an excusable vanity, because his dandyism, like his taste for adventure, was an outgrowth of his boyishness. He was known as "Velvet Coat" among his drinking cronies along the notorious Leith Walk and until the end of his life he referred to himself, when writing to his old nurse, as "Your Laddie."

He wrote so much, traveled widely, assumed so many roles: Dandy, Laddie and Chief are but three—that his life seems no longer than it actually was. Everything he did he turned into prose: his briefest trip became an article or book, his sea dreams became stories, a sketch map he drew one day became "Treasure Island." He fell in love and wrote an essay called "On Falling in Love," then pursued his fiancée to America and wrote a book about that ("The Amateur Emigrant"), married and spent his honeymoon in the California town of Silverado which inspired "The Silverado Squatters." In Sydney, in 1890, he saw a short vicious attack on the saintly leper priest, Father Damien of Molokai: he sat down and wrote a reply, "An Open Letter," 16 closely printed pages of withering invective. On the day he died he was still at work dictating "Weir of Hermiston" to his stepdaughter, the writer Belle Strong. This furious scribbling does not quite square with the later portraits of RLS as the sickly pious Scot in search of health. He was never robust, but on the other hand his occasional bouts of frailty served him the constant attention of his wife and stepchildren and of his mother, the dignified Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, who circled halfway around the world to make sure her son was happy.

His work was tremendously uneven, and he often grew impatient with it. Anyone who has wondered why "The Master of Ballantrae" gets rambling and disjointed halfway through will do well to read James Pope-Hennessy's description of its composition—RLS disliked what the book became, though he labored with it, finally finishing it in Honolulu. "Weir of Hermiston" would certainly have been the best book, if he had finished it; it is a brilliant fragment. "St. Ives," similarly unfinished, is a powerful whiff of soldier life.

This is in no sense a debunking biography. No risks are taken with the RLS material, and the portrait that emerges is the one we have come to expect, though with Pope-Hennessy's characteristically elegant touches, a familiar face splendidly illuminated. The pity is that this is James Pope-Hennessy's last book: he was murdered in his house this year by three brutes who broke in to rob him, and who are now serving short sentences in an English jail.

Paul Theroux is the author of "The Black House." His next book, "The Great Railway Bazaar," will be published in August.

© The Washington Post.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

M	I	A	R	L		M	O	R	O	S		R	U	S
A	R	E	'	A		A	R	E	C	A		B	E	T
R	I	P	S			R	E	P	A	Y		O	P	E
T	A	U		Y	A	L	U			D	R	U	S	E
		B	L	E	U		B	E	D	A	U	B		
D	E	L	I	A	N	D		L	A	I	R	D		L
E	M	I	T	T	S		R	I	V	E	T	S		I
V	O	I	C	E		P	I	A	C	E	D		A	I
O	T	O		S	A	M	O	S		G	L	I	D	E
N	E	F		O	I	L	A	F		D	E	I	A	F
		C	I	E	M	E	I	N	I	T		A	T	I
T	E	H	E	I	E		E	C	U	S		L	I	A
A	R	I	L		S	A	I	D	O	N		W	A	I
W	I	N	Y		A	V	I	A	S	T		A	T	T
S	E	A		C	I	A	S	T	S		G	O	A	D

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Just a few years ago Svetozar Gligoric told me, "I don't understand why all these players are so fascinated by the Sicilian Defense. They get wiped out using it and still they come back for more. They must be crazy." Recently, however, none other than the Yugoslav grandmaster himself has joined the ranks of the crazies.

His repertoire reversal has come about so suddenly that I have not had the chance to ask him for an explanation, though it's not hard to guess what it might be. He must be tired of the conservative defenses, principally the Breyer, that he has relied on for so long against the Ruy Lopez.

Some Recent Flops

Moreover, in the Olympiad last June in Nice, Lubomir Kavalek, the United States grandmaster, crunched his Breyer defense and the United States champion, Walter Browne, gave it another rough going-over in the Wijk-aan-Zee international tournament in January.

By and large, it's a thankless job defending the Ruy Lopez, for even though the better defenses do not lose often, their prospectives for winning are minimal.

On the other hand, the Sicilian is the weapon of choice in going for a victory with Black. Unfortunately, along with the successes to be obtained with it go the many smashing defeats that can be expected from such an aggressive setup. Gligoric found himself a Sicilian victim at the hands of Gudmundur Sigurjonsson, the Icelandic grandmaster, in the third round of the Louis D. Statham tournament.

Against Sigurjonsson's unusual retreat 7 N-B3 (in place of 7 N-N3), Gligoric should have proceeded with 7... P-KR3; 8 B-Q84, B-K3; 9 N-Q5, QN-Q2. After that, it would have proven impossible for White to maintain piece control over the vital Q5 square, since Black would threaten not only to capture the king pawn, but also to exchange the minor pieces at Q5 and later to bring his remaining knight to KB3. Instead, Gligoric allowed 8 B-KN5, which meant that White could diminish Black's defense of Q5 by exchanging a knight at an opportune moment.

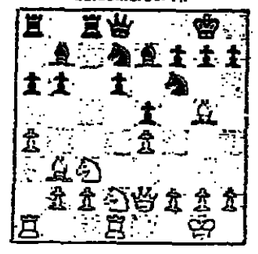
Breaking up the center with 11... NxP may have been worth a thought, although 12 BxPch, KxB; 13 N/2xN would have left the black king exposed.

Some Solution

Already at move 15 Gligoric was faced with the *frightening prospect of* 15... N-B4, which would not only put terrific pressure on the backward queen pawn but also prepare the strategic occupation of Q5 by BxN, P-B4 and N-K3. His panacea was the exchange sacrifice 15... RxN, which has become the rage nowadays, but what he got for it was sadly inadequate.

Opening the game with 1... P-Q4 may have been an unavoidable attempt to obtain piece play, but it led only to simplification useful for White. Sigurjonsson pressed steadily to victory with excellent technique after Gligoric saw that he had no perpetual check after 48... Q-K8ch; 49 Q-B1, K6ch; 50 K-R1, he gave it up.

GLIGORIC/BLACK



Position after 15 B-N3

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Sigurjonsson	Black Gligoric	White Sigurjonsson	Black Gligoric	White Sigurjonsson	Black Gligoric
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-B3	P-QR4	33 R-KB1	K-N2
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	18 N-B1	N-K1	34 QxP	QxP
3 N-B3	N-KB3	19 BxB	QxB	35 Q-R7	B-Q2
4 P-Q4	PxP	20 N-K3	N-B4	36 BxP	QxP
5 NxP	P-QR3	21 Q-Q2	P-N3	37 Q-Q4	B-B4
6 B-K3	P-K4	22 QR-N1	R-Q1	38 B-Q5	P-R4
7 N-B3	Q-B2	23 N-B4	Q-B2	39 P-R3	Q-K7
8 B-KN5	QN-Q2	24 K-R1	P-Q4	40 R-B1	Q-K2
9 P-QR4	P-QN3	25 PxP	RxP	41 B-B3	K-R3
10 N-Q2	B-N2	26 Q-K2	P-K5	42 Q-B4ch	K-R2
11 B-QB4	B-K2	27 RxR	BxR	43 R-B7	B-Q2
12 Q-K2	Q-O	28 PxP	NxKP	44 B-B6	Q-K8c
13 O-O	KR-B1	29 N-Q2	NxN	45 K-R2	N-N5c
14 KR-Q1	Q-Q1	30 QxN/2	R-B3	46 PxN	Q-R5c
15 B-N3	RxN	31 R-Q1	Q-K4	47 K-N1	Resigns
16 PxR	R-B1	32 Q-B2	N-B3		

Angels' Ryan Ties Record by Hurling His 4th No-Hitter

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 1 (UPI).—Nolan Ryan of the California Angels equaled Sandy Koufax's major league record of four no-hitters and scored the 000th victory of his career today in a 1-0 masterpiece over the Baltimore Orioles.

The 28-year-old right-hander, plagued by five home runs in losing his last two starts, struck out nine and walked four to improve his season's won-lost record to 3-3.

The closest thing to a Baltimore hit came in the seventh inning when pinch-hitter Tommy Davis hit a slow grounder that rookie second-baseman Jerry Remy had to scoop up and throw sidearm to nip Davis by a half-step.

Following that out, Baltimore got its next two batters on base on a walk and an error by shortstop Billy Smith. But Ryan got Brooks Robinson to ground out before Elrod Hendricks popped out to third base to end the inning, stranding runners on second and third.

The Angels got their only run in the third inning to break a scoreless string of 26 successive innings. California had been shut out on a five-hitter by Jim Palmer Friday and a one-hitter by Mike Cuellar yesterday.

With two outs in the third, Mickey Rivers beat out an infield hit. He went to third on Tommy Harper's single to right and Dave Chalk followed with a single to left to bring in the game's only run.

Ross Grimsley, despite one of his best outings of the season, lost for the seventh time in eight decisions.

With the crowd of 18,492 urging him on, Ryan retired Al Bumbry on a fly to leftfield to open the ninth inning. Then Davis hit a grounder to second base for the second out.

Ryan's first two pitches to Bobby Grich were strikes and the next two were balls. After fouling off a pitch, Grich took a called third strike.

Ryan's happy teammates mobbed him at the mound after plate umpire Hank Morganweck called the final strike.

The pitcher's wife bolted from her seat near the dugout to kiss him at the end of the game.

Besides Koufax's four, only three other players ever pitched as many as three no-hitters—Bob Feller, Cy Young and Larry Corcoran, who pitched all three of his before the turn of the century.

Acquired from the New York Mets after four fitful years in the National League, Ryan became an immediate sensation upon joining California.

Ryan led the American League in strikeouts and had a 19-16 record and 2.28 earned run average in 1972, his first season with the Angels, but it was in 1973 that he began his assault on Koufax's record.

He pitched his first no-hitter against Kansas City May 15, 1973, and exactly two months later, on July 15, hurled his second against the Detroit Tigers. His third no-hitter came last Sept. 28, in his final 1974 start, against the Minnesota Twins.

Red Sox 11, Twins 9

At Bloomington, Minn., home runs by Carl Yastrzemski, Doug Griffin, Fred Lynn and Jim Rice carried Boston to an 11-9 victory over the Twins. Boston got to rookie ace Jim Hughes for four runs in the first when Yastrzemski belted a homer and Juan Beniquez hit a three-run double.

Royals 13, Brewers 6

At Milwaukee, Kansas City broke a 6-6 tie with five runs on only one hit in the fifth inning and went on to trounce the Brewers, 13-6, in the first game of a doubleheader. Harmon Killebrew had a single and double and drove in three runs and Vada Pinson got two hits, scored a run and drove in two more.

Tigers 5, White Sox 1

At Detroit, Mickey Lolich recorded his 201st career victory, advanced to sixth on the all-time strikeout list and moved to within two of becoming the top left-handed strikeout pitcher of all time with a seven-hit, 5-1 decision for the Tigers over the Chicago White Sox. Lolich raised his record to 6-3 and struck out three batters to raise his career total to 2,582, pushing him past Bob Feller into sixth place in the all-time list. With two more he will become No. 5 by passing Warren Spahn, who has struck out more batters than any other left-handed pitcher in the history of the game.

Phillies 5, Astros 4

At Philadelphia, first-baseman Tommy Hutton came up with a game-saving stop and Jay Johnstone provided the winning run with his third home run of the season as the Phillies defeated Houston, 5-4. Hutton made a diving grab of Milt May's shot with the bases loaded and two out in the eighth inning and enabled reliever Larry Christenson to pitch out of a bases-loaded, no-out jam and pick up his first save of the season.

Braves 5, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Dusty Baker tagged Jim Rooker for home runs in his first two at-bats and Atlanta scored a 5-2 victory, ending the Pirates' winning streak at six. Baker hit his ninth home run over the left field fence in the second inning. His 10th home run came in the fourth.

Phil Niekro, who allowed 10 hits in raising his record to 5-4, knocked in a run in the seventh inning and scored on Ralph Garr's single.

Giants 13, Expos 5

At Montreal, Steve Ontiveros walked with the bases loaded to force in the tie-breaking run and Marc Hill followed with a two-run single in a three-run seventh as San Francisco defeated the Expos, 13-5.

Cubs 7, Dodgers 2

At Chicago, Bill Bonham, forced to leave the game with a blistered hand in the seventh inning, got excellent relief help from Oscar Zamora as the Cubs defeated Los Angeles, 7-2.

Reds 5, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Joe Morgan's three-run home run and Johnny Bench's two-run double, along with the five-hit pitching of Jack Billingham, carried Cincinnati to a 5-1 victory over the Cards. Billingham kept the Cards in check except for a sixth-inning run as he raised his record to 5-3 with his third complete game.

Cincinnati took advantage of a St. Louis error to make it 3-0 with three runs in the third inning. Loser Bob Forsch walked George Foster to lead off the inning. After an out, Pete Rose grounded to shortstop Mario Guerero, who booted the ball. A fielder's choice put runners on first and third before Morgan connected for his sixth home run.

Padres 4, Mets 0

At New York, Dave Winfield hit two opposite-field doubles, scored one run and drove in another to lead San Diego to a 4-0 victory over the Mets.

Sunday

ing when pinch-hitter Tommy Davis hit a slow grounder that rookie second-baseman Jerry Remy had to scoop up and throw sidearm to nip Davis by a half-step.

Following that out, Baltimore got its next two batters on base on a walk and an error by shortstop Billy Smith. But Ryan got rookie Robinson to ground out before Elrod Hendricks popped out to third base to end the inning, stranding runners on second and third.

The Angels got their only run in the third inning to break a scoreless string of 26 successive innings. California had been shut out on a five-hitter by Jim Palmer Friday and a one-hitter by Mike Cuellar yesterday.

With two outs in the third, Mickey Rivers beat out an infield hit. He went to third on Tommy Harper's single to right and Dave Chalk followed with a single to left to bring in the game's only run.

Ross Grimsley, despite one of his best outings of the season, lost for the seventh time in eight decisions.

With the crowd of 18,492 urging him on, Ryan retired Al Bumbry on a fly to leftfield to open the ninth inning. Then Davis hit a grounder to second base for the second out.

Ryan's first two pitches to Bobby Grich were strikes and the next two were balls. After fouling off a pitch, Grich took a called third strike.

Ryan's happy teammates mobbed him at the mound after plate umpire Hank Morganweck called the final strike.

The pitcher's wife bolted from her seat near the dugout to kiss him at the end of the game.

Besides Koufax's four, only three other players ever pitched as many as three no-hitters—Bob Feller, Cy Young and Larry Corcoran, who pitched all three of his before the turn of the century.

Acquired from the New York Mets after four fitful years in the National League, Ryan became an immediate sensation upon joining California.

Ryan led the American League in strikeouts and had a 19-16 record and 2.28 earned run average in 1972, his first season with the Angels, but it was in 1973 that he began his assault on Koufax's record.

He pitched his first no-hitter against Kansas City May 15, 1973, and exactly two months later, on July 15, hurled his second against the Detroit Tigers. His third no-hitter came last Sept. 28, in his final 1974 start, against the Minnesota Twins.

Red Sox 11, Twins 9

At Bloomington, Minn., home runs by Carl Yastrzemski, Doug

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571	—
Chicago	25	20	.556	1
New York	21	19	.525	2
Philadelphia	22	23	.489	3 1/2
St. Louis	19	24	.442	5 1/2
Montreal	15	24	.385	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	30	20	.600	—
Cincinnati	28	21	.571	1
San Francisco	23	22	.511	4 1/2
San Diego	24	24	.500	5
Atlanta	22	27	.449	7 1/2
Houston	20	31	.392	10 1/2

(Sunday's games not included)

Friday's Results

San Diego 6, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 2, Atlanta 1.
Houston 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 1.

Saturday's Results

Los Angeles 3, Chicago 1 (susp. game)
Chicago 2, Los Angeles 1.
New York 7, San Diego 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Atlanta 4.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 0.
Houston 15, Philadelphia 3.
Montreal 3, San Francisco 2.

Sunday's Games

Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1.
Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 2.
San Diego 4, New York 0.
Chicago 7, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 13, Montreal 5.
Philadelphia 6, Houston 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	23	18	.561	—
Milwaukee	21	21	.500	2 1/2
Detroit	19	21	.475	3 1/2
New York	21	24	.467	4
Cleveland	18	24	.462	5
Baltimore	18	25	.409	6 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	26	18	.609	—
Kansas City	27	20	.574	1 1/2
Minnesota	22	19	.548	3
Texas	23	23	.500	5
California	22	26	.458	7
Chicago	20	24	.455	7

(Sunday's games not included)

Friday's Results

Texas 8, New York 5.
Minnesota 4, Boston 3.
Oakland 5, Cleveland 2.
Baltimore 3, California 0.

Saturday's Results

Detroit 2, Chicago 0
Boston 12, Minnesota 8.
Cleveland 4, Oakland 1.
Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 5.
New York 6, Texas 0.
Baltimore 7, California 0.

Sunday's Games

Detroit 5, Chicago 1.
Kansas City at Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City 13, Milwaukee 6 (1st).
California 1, Baltimore 5.
Cleveland at Oakland.
New York at Texas, n.



United Press International.

GIVEN THE GATE—Jockey Rudy Turcotte flips over the head of his mount, Dan's Commander, at the start of Mother Goose Stakes. The jockey wasn't seriously injured.

Unbeaten U.S. Filly Toys With Field

By Gerald Strine

NEW YORK, June 1 (WP).—Ruffian, as expected, made her rivals in the Mother Goose Stakes here today look as though they belonged in nursery school.

In appearance, and in performance, "the black Secretariat" was in a class by herself, scoring by 13 1/2 lengths as the 1-to-10 favorite of 30,798 Aqueduct racetrack fans. The undefeated daughter of Reviewer and Shenanigans relaxed for jockey Jacinto Vasquez—something she had not done in the recent Acorn mile—in breezing to the end of the mile and an eighth in 1 minute 47 4/5 seconds, a stakes record. The victory was her ninth and her fourth this season.

Ruffian has won her nine races by a total of 80 1/4 lengths, an average of slightly less than nine lengths a race. The smallest margin has been 2 1/4 lengths.

"Any time they let her get away with .24 1/5 for the first quarter-mile Ruffian is going to be impossible to beat," said Angel Cordero jr., rider of Sun and Snow, which finished third behind Sweet Old Girl after having posed the only serious challenge for the winner.

The only anxious moment for any of Ruffian's backers came leaving the gate. She was in the No. 6 stall. Dan Commander, ridden by Rudy Turcotte, was on the outside, in No. 7. Dan's Commander threw Turcotte over her head. The jockey hit the dirt hard, on his back, and was fortunate to escape serious injury.

Ruffian was off and winging soon after the fall occurred.

"They were asking, before this race, could Ruffian go around two turns, because she'd never done it before," Vasquez said. "That's a little silly 'cause she goes all the way around the track every morning. A racehorse never forgets when it does that; especially a good racehorse. Ruffian will go five miles in this company. No, make it 10."

The success marked the eighth straight time Ruffian has broken a stakes record, in terms of time. Her earnings now total $246,709. She is two-thirds of the way through the filly Triple Crown series and the last race of that set, the Coaching Club Association Oaks on June 21, will be her next outing—although the New York Racing Association would dearly love to see her challenge the 3-year-old colts in the Belmont Stakes Saturday.

Allez France Triumphs

PARIS, June 1 (IHT).—Allez France was at home again on the trimmed grass of Longchamp as the rich filly added some more money to her entourage's purse by winning the Prix Dollar.

The 5-year-old, who this year may become the richest horse ever, has not lost on this course since 1973. Today she came home one and a half lengths ahead of longshot Son of Silver, with Un Kopeck third in the field of seven.

The impressive performances of Allez France, which is owned by Daniel Wildenstein, trained by Angel Penna and ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, have scared away much of the competition this year as she strives to better Kelso's earnings record of $1,977,896. Today's first-place purse of $60,000 has put the daughter of Sea Bird's earnings close to $1,400,000.

Alfa Romeo Wins in Germany

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, June 1 (Reuters).—Alfa Romeo of Italy was driven a step closer to its first world manufacturers' driving championship in 50 years when Frenchman Jacques Laffite and Arturio Merzario of Italy won the 1,000-kilometer auto race on this long, twisting circuit today.

Laffite took the checkered flag in an Alfa 33 TT-12 in one of the most exciting 1,000-kilometer races here in the last decade.

With five of the 44 laps to go, the Ford Mirage of Australian Tim Schenken and New Zealander Howden Ganley appeared en route to victory.

But Ganley had to make a routine pit stop on the 38th lap, allowing Laffite into the lead to give Alfa 20 more points in this year's world championship. With three of the 10 championship events left, Alfa now has 115 points; its nearest rival, Porsche, has 98.

More than 70,000 people lined the picturesque circuit, which yesterday claimed its 57th victim in 50 years of racing when Walter Czedek of West Germany died after a crash following a tire puncture.

Herbert Mueller of Switzerland and Leo Kinnulen of Finland finished third today in their Porsche 908/36 turbo. Fourth were Gerard Larrousse and Jean-Pierre Jabouille of France in a Renault-Alpine A423 turbo which started from the pole position and managed to finish despite serious technical troubles.

Hunter, Cuellar Win on One-Hit Pitching

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP).—Jim (Catfish) Hunter of the New York Yankees and Mike Cuellar of the Baltimore Orioles each came close to pitching a no-hitter last night.

Both wound up with one-hitters as Cuellar stopped the Angels, 1-0, in California and Hunter beat the Rangers, 6-0, in Texas.

Cuellar, 38, outdueled California's Bill Singer, who pitched a three-hitter, and won on Brooks Robinson's leadoff home run in the eighth inning. It was

Saturday

the third lifetime one-hitter for the Cuban and his 32d shutout as he allowed only a third-inning single by Bruce Bochte.

Hunter gave up Cesar Tovar's single with two outs in the sixth inning and got home-run support from Bobby Bonds, his 10th. It was the right-hander's third shutout of the season.

Indians 4, A's 1

At Oakland, Calif., rookie Dennis Eckersley tossed a six-hitter and George Hendrick drove in three runs with two homers to lead Cleveland to a 4-1 victory over the A's. Eckersley, 2-0, who had blanked Oakland on three hits last Sunday, walked one and struck out five in raising his record to 3-0.

Royals 7, Brewers 5

At Milwaukee, John Mayberry collected three hits, including a homer and a double, scored three runs and drove in one to lead Kansas City to a 7-5 victory over the Brewers. The triumph was the Royals' seventh in the last eight games while the Brewers absorbed their 10th loss in 12 games.

Red Sox 12, Twins 8

At Bloomington, Minn., rookie Jim Rice smashed a three-run homer in the seventh inning, snapping a 7-7 tie and lifting Boston to a 12-8 victory over the Twins.

Tigers 2, White Sox 0

At Detroit Willie Horton hit his 11th home run and rookie Vern Ruhle pitched his first major league shutout, a two-hitter, to give the Tigers a 2-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Rhule, who struck out five and walked one, raised his record to 5-1. It was his second complete game in a row.

Pirates 11, Braves 4

At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker paced a 16-hit attack with three hits to lead the Pirates to an 11-4 victory over Atlanta.

Expos 3, Giants 2

At Montreal, Mike Jorgensen homered to lead off the ninth inning and give the Expos a 3-2 victory over San Francisco. Rookie Gary Lavelle, who replaced Giants starter Jim Barr in the ninth, had a 1-2 count on Jorgensen before the Expos' first baseman hit his fifth homer.

Reds 6, Cards 0

At St. Louis, left-hander Don Gullett tossed a four-hitter and Joe Morgan hit a two-run homer in the first inning to lead Cincinnati to a 6-0 triumph over the Cardinals. The Reds shelled Bob Gibson for 10 hits before he exited after five innings, sending the right-hander to his fifth loss in six decisions.

Mets 7, Padres 3

At New York, Cleon Jones doubled home one run and then started a three-run sixth-inning rally with a leadoff single, carrying the Mets to a 7-2 victory over San Diego.

Astros 15, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Cliff Johnson hit a home run and a double, driving in three runs in a 12-run eighth inning that enabled Houston to rout the Phillies, 15-3.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 1

Cubs 2, Dodgers 1

At Chicago, José Cardenal's homers in the fourth and sixth innings supported Rick Reuschel's three-hit pitching and led the Cubs to a 2-1 triumph over Los Angeles. Earlier the Dodgers completed a 3-1 victory of a game suspended Friday, with Andy Messersmith saving Don Sutton's ninth victory.

Bethea Wins Fight

HAMBURG, June 1 (UPI).—American Tom Bethea knocked out Anvemar Peralta of Argentina in the third round of a heavyweight boxing match here Friday.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 11 0
New York ..... 100 100 000—2 7 1
Jones, Frisella (8) and Kendall, Hundley (8); Knowman, Apodaca (8), Hall (9) and Grote. W—Jones (7-3). L—Koosman (4-3). HR—Unser (4th), McCovey (5th).

Atlanta ..... 010 005 000—1 8 0
Pittsburgh ..... 100 005 001—2 10 0
Capra (4-5) and Correll, Reuss (4-4) and Sanguillen.

Houston ..... 101 000 300—5 11 2
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 003—3 7 1
Konieczny (3-6) and May; Lonborg, Christenson (8) and Boone. L—Lonborg (3-3).

Cincinnati ..... 002 000 000—2 10 0
St. Louis ..... 010 100 001—3 11 0
Kirby, Norman (5), McEnaney (7), Eastwick (9) and Plummer; Curtis, Hrabosky (8) and Simmons. W—Hrabosky (2-3). L—Eastwick (0-1). HR—Bench (11th), Smith (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ..... 111 002 000—5 9 1
Texas ..... 020 200 011—6 8 2
Medich, Pagan (4), Lyle (6) and Herrmann, Dempsey (8); Bibby, Umbarger (8), Brown (8) and Sundberg. W—Brown (3-5). L—Lyle (1-4). HR—Nettles (6th), Burroughs (9th).

Boston ..... 000 002 001—3 10 3
Minnesota ..... 000 020 20x—4 12 1
Pole, Segui (5), Drago (7) and Blackwell; Goltz, Burgmeier (9) and Borgmann. W—Goltz (4-4). L—Segui (1-2). HR—Braun (4th), Lynn (7th).

Baltimore ..... 000 011 000—2 8 0
California ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Palmer (6-3) and Hendricks; Figueroa, Kirkwood (7) and Egan.

Cleveland ..... 010 000 001—2 8 2
Oakland ..... 000 001 11x—3 6 0
Kern, Bunker (8), Odom (8) and Ellis; Bosman, Fingers (8) and Fosse. W—Bosman (2-2). L—Kern (1-3). HR—Jackson (10th), Washington (3d), Hendrick (7th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 2 2
Detroit ..... 000 200 00x—2 5 1
Knat (8-2) and Downing; Rhule (5-1) and Humphrey. HR—Horton (11th).

Kansas City ... 011 110 020—7 14 1
Milwaukee ..... 001 100 003—5 6 3
Leonard, McDaniel (4) and Healy; Broberg, Castro (5) and Porter. W—McDaniel (2-0). L—Broberg (6-5). HR—Mayberry (5th), Pluton (3d), Porter (3d), Scott (6th).

Boston ..... 020 021 202—7 17 1
Minnesota ..... 201 300 100—7 9 0
Wise, Moret (4) and Blackwell; Blyleven, Corbin (6), Burgmeier (7) and Borgmann. W—Moret (2-0). L—Burgmeier (2-2). HR—Hisle (9th), Braun (8th), Carew (9d), Rice (7th).

Cleveland ..... 102 010 000—4 7 0
Oakland ..... 000 001 000—1 6 0
Eckersley (3-0) and Ashby; Holtzman, Lindblad (3), Todd (7) and Tenace, Fosse (5). L—Holtzman (3-6). HR—McCraw (2d), Hendrick (8th, 9th).

New York ..... 100 100 400—6 16 1
Texas ..... 000 000 000—0 1 2
Hunter (7-5) and Munson; Bands, Thomas (7), Umbarger (7) and Sundberg. L—Bands (5-3). HR—Bonds (10th).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 010—1 3 1
California ..... 000 000 000—0 1 1
Cuellar (3-6) and Hendricks; Singer (4-7) and Allietta. HR—Robinson (1st).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Comp. of suspended game)

Los Angeles ... 000 111 000—3 5 0
Chicago ..... 010 000 000—1 6 0
Sutton, Messersmith (8), Yeager; Burris, Zamora (7), Knowles (8), Stone (9) and Mitterwald. W—Sutton (8-3). L—Burris (6-4). HR—Lopes (3d).

Los Angeles ... 000 000 010—1 3 0
Chicago ..... 000 101 00x—2 6 0
Messersmith, Brewer (8) and Ferguson; Reuschel (4-5) and Swisher. L—Messersmith (7-2). HR—Cardenal (4th, 5th).

Atlanta ..... 000 031 000— 4 8 1
Pittsburgh ..... 021 200 20x—11 16 1
Harrison, Thompson (5), Sosa (8), Beard (5), Sadecki (8) and Pocoroba; Kison (6-2) and Sanguillen. L—Harrison (3-4).

San Francisco . 000 000 002—2 4 1
Montreal ..... 100 010 001—3 7 1
Barr, Lavelle (9) and Rader, Hill (9); Rogers, Worthen (9) and Carter. W—Worthen (3-0). L—Lavelle (3-1). HR—Adams (1st), Jorgensen (5th).

Cincinnati ..... 200 111 001—6 13 0
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Gullett (6-2) and Bench; Gibson, Moore (7), Kuzava (8) and Simmons. L—Gibson (7-5). HR—Morgan (5th), Griffey (2d), Foster (8th).

Houston ..... 000 000 0 12 3—15 15 0
Philadelphia .. 000 110 010 — 3 6 1
Richard, Granger (8) and May; Twitchell, McCraw (8), Garber (8), Hilgendorf (9) and Boone. W—Richard (4-3). L—Twitchell (3-6). HR—Johnson (2d), Cabell (1st).

San Diego ..... 000. 001 010—2 6 0
New York ..... 001 003 03x—7 17 0
McIntosh, Folkers (6), Grief (8), Tomlin (8) and Kendall; Seaver (7-4) and Stearns. L—McIntosh (5-3). HR—Grubb (2d).

Hollins Keep Foley

MIAMI, June 1 (AP).—It was "welcome home" for Tim Foley and Bob Kuechenberg in Florida as the pro football players again found themselves members of the Miami Dolphins. Last September the men announced they would play out their options and join the Birmingham Americans of the World Football League.

Bayi Has Easy Run to Mile Victory

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, running easily, beat the best of Britain's middle-distance men in chilly weather yesterday to take the mile in 3 minutes 55.5 seconds.

Ian Stewart of Britain was second, in 3:57.4, and Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland, normally a steeplechaser, finished third in 3:57.5.

A crowd of 10,000 at the Crystal Palace had hoped to see another world record from Bayi, who set the mile mark of 3:51 two weeks ago in Jamaica. But the 21-year-old Tanzanian, who arrived in Britain Friday, found the weather against him.

Until the last minute before the start of the race, Bayi trotted up and down in a tracksuit with the hood pulled up over his head. As usual, he leaped into the lead from the start and was never caught. The lap times showed no record was in sight. But Bayi was still good enough to finish 15 yards ahead of the runner-up.

Afterwards Bayi said: "I felt very dry and I had a pain in my chest. The cold did not worry me greatly, but the dryness was something I have never suffered before. I think I needed to be in England longer before the race."

Apart from Bayi, the other top name in the meet was Poland's Irena Szewinska, who won the 200 meters in 23 seconds.

Record Day

ATLANTA, June 1 (Reuters).—Americans John Smith and Rod Milburn equaled world indoor records and Ben Jipcho of Kenya scored another victory in the mile in an International Track Association professional meeting here last night.

Smith won the 440 yards in 47 seconds while Milburn tied his world indoor mark when he took the 60-yard hurdles in 6.7 seconds.

Jipcho, top money-winner on the ITA circuit, won the mile in 3 minutes 56.6 seconds, a tenth of a second off his professional record. He later won the two-mile in 8:34.2.

American Olympic champion Dave Wottle set a world professional record in the 880 yards with 1:48.6. The previous record-holder, Tommie Fulton, was third behind fellow American Ken Swenson.

World record-holder Brian Oldfield won the shot with 69-7 1/2 and Wyonia Tyus captured her 24th straight race, winning the 60-yard dash.

Fast Miles

WICHITA, Kans., June 1 (AP).—Rick Wohlhuter and Francie Larrieu ran into the spotlight of the U.S. Track and Field Federation championships with record-setting performances in the men's and women's mile run last night at Wichita State University.

Wohlhuter, running at a world record pace for three laps, faded slightly but still ran his best mile ever, at 3:53.3, to establish a USTFF record. His performance, fifth fastest ever for an American, wiped out his 1974 meet time of 3:55.1. He holds the world record for the 880 at 1:44.1.

Wohlhuter, competing for the Chicago Track Club, took the lead on the second lap. The first lap was run in 59.4. Wohlhuter's half-mile was 1:55.0 and three-quarter time was 2:54.8.

Two of the eight other milers crossed the finish line under four minutes. Mike Durkin of Illinois took second in 3:56.6 and Len Hilton, Pacific Coast Club, was clocked at 3:59.2.

Larrieu, who just returned to the United States from a track tour of China, set a U.S. women's mile record of 4:31.69. She erased her mark of 4:33.1 set last year.

Jim Bolding, world record-holder in the 440 intermediate hurdles, captured that event at 48:9, just off his world record 48.7. The finish erased the old meet mark of 49.9 set in 1972 by Efrem Gipson of Lamar.

Pacific Coast Club's John Powell also set a meet standard with a discus toss of 210 feet 9 inches. The old record was held since 1966 by Gary Carlsen of the U.S. Army.

World record-holder in the high jump, Dwight Stones of the Pacific Coast Club, won that event with a leap of 7-2.



Filbert Bayi
. . . fast worker

The Socialist Runner

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 1 (WP).—A few hours before his race at the Crystal Palace here yesterday, Filbert Bayi got off his hotel bed to talk about his lonely life as a middle-distance runner.

"Five minutes, I only give five minutes," he warned about the upcoming interview. "Newspapers—they use you."

But once out of the hotel, the fastest miler in history unwound a little. He showed off a gold wristwatch, a prize from some race, and talked about his historical world record 3:51 mile two weeks ago in Jamaica.

"No, I didn't know I was running a record," the Tanzanian said in his heavily-accented English. "I was running just to win race. I just like to win race."

Does he think he can top it?

"I'm not expecting to win a record. Maybe Jim Ryun can do it. Not me. Can't say me. Everybody's better."

His Jamaican mile was no fluke. Despite his modest disclaimer, Bayi had run a 3:52.6 mile in 1973 and 3:54.1 last year.

What makes Bayi run?

"I'm running because of my country. Tanzania is socialist country, but I am not a politician. I am a sportsman. If you want to talk politics, talk to a politician," he said.

His brusque manner suggests shyness and suspicion rather than rudeness. He has leaped from the obscurity of an African farm to the center of world athletic prominence and he is evidently uncomfortable about it.

Bayi looks too slight, too thin for an athlete. He weighs only 135 pounds and is about 5 feet 6 inches. He doesn't have a miler's barrel chest.

Money Not Important

His father, who is now dead, worked a small farm near Dar es Salaam. His mother still labors as a farm worker to support Bayi's five younger brothers and two younger sisters. Bayi could earn a small fortune by turning professional, but he has resolutely set his face against this course.

"Money is not something very important," he said. "Something important is yourself, your country, your family. You live less than 100 years. Money is like flowers. You can have money today and it dies tomorrow."

"I am 100 per cent sure I will not become professional. No, 101 percent."

He expects to run "lots of years," and since he is 22 in June, he could have a long career. "It depends on my condition, my health."

He trains hard, running an hour cross country every dawn and two in the early evening.

Where did he learn to run?

"You can't learn it. It just comes. Nobody can teach you from books."

What else besides running interests him?

"The track is my interest," was his response.

He plans to run in some of the big indoor meets in the United States next winter, but he doesn't like traveling. He is used to a sea level climate and feels less comfortable in the drier air of higher regions.

Bayi has had seven years of school. When he isn't competing, he works as an aircraft technician for the Tanzanian Air Force in Dar es Salaam.

He has a reputation for being unreliable, but still race promoters send him airline tickets and simply hope he will turn up. He was expected to run in Paris on Friday and never put in an appearance. "You can't do two things at once," he said, shrugging his shoulders.

Yesterday afternoon, he ran effortlessly and gracefully away from a pack that included three sub-4-minute-milers in the British International Games. Leading from the start, Bayi won his mile in 3:55.5. The dry air and nippy winds seemed to bother him less than the leopards he sometimes sees on his early morning workouts in Tanzania.

Irwin Leads Golf After 3 Rounds

ATLANTA, June 1 (AP).—Hale Irwin, the U.S. Open champion who shared the lead the first two days, carved out a 4-under-par 68 and pulled away to a three-stroke lead yesterday after the third round of the $225,000 Atlanta Golf Classic.

Irwin, who has been frustrated in a half-dozen challenges this season, has a total of 203, 13 under par on the 6,883 yards of hills and piney woods that make up the Atlanta Country Club Course.

Charles Coody compiled a 67 and took second as old pro Miller Barber fell victim to a variety of golfing agonies to shoot a 73 for 208. Coody had a three-round total of 206.

Johnny Miller came on with a 68 and moved into a tie for third at 207 with Tom Watson and distance-hitting Jim Dent. Watson, a winner a month ago at Dallas, had a 65 and Dent shot a 69.

Jack Nicklaus, unbeaten on this course in the last two seasons, birdied four holes in a row on the way to a 67 and 208.

Evert Wins Italian Title; Upsets Hit the Men

ROME, June 1 (Reuters).—Chris Evert of the United States retained her women's singles title with surprising ease here yesterday by beating Czechoslovakia's Martina Navratilova, 6-1, 6-0, but the real shock of the day came in the men's semifinals.

Manuel Orantes of Spain, seeded fourth, routed Argentina's second-seeded Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. Then, ever-controversial Romanian Ilie Nastase suddenly quit a match he was losing to Raul Ramirez of Mexico, complaining he could not continue because of nervousness.

Ramirez faces Orantes in the final tomorrow as rain prevented play today.

Nastase, down 6-2, 5-2, complained that he was having too much trouble breathing; he said the nervousness came from waiting 30 minutes for Ramirez to appear for the match. Ironically, referee Michele Brunetti said later that he would have disqualified Ramirez for arriving late, but had not been asked to do so by Nastase.

The Romanian explained that he would have requested the disqualification, but did not want to cost the tournament a semi-final match.

Evert completed an impressive tournament without losing a set, and without being strongly challenged. She had beaten Navratilova in last year's final, 6-3, 6-3, but the Czechoslovak girl has emerged as a world-class player this year and a tough battle was anticipated yesterday.

Evert, however, gave her no chance. The power of her two-fisted backhand and the all-round depth of her ground strokes mixed with an occasional drop shot completely demoralized the Czechoslovak girl.

Orantes, at the top of his game recently, turned in a masterful display of court craft to completely outwit Vilas: he displayed deep forehand drives, crisp volleying, deadly lobbing and perfect anticipation.

Vilas, despite his agility and solid ground strokes, could not score at the net, lured there by Orantes's drop shots and then forced to retreat by superb lobs.

Nastase seemed to have recovered later when he appeared on court with Jimmy Connors of the United States for the end of a doubles match against Frenchmen Georges Goven and Patrick Proisy. It had been held over from Friday night because of bad light.

The Romanian appeared subdued but played well and he quickly finished off the hanging last set to win the match.

After the match, Nastase smiled as dozens of young fans cheered and sang his name.

Fillol Wins

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, June 1 (UPI).—Jaime Fillol of Chile today won the men's singles title at the German Grand Prix of Tennis by defeating 1973 Wimbledon champion Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 1-6, 6-0, 7-5.

Valdes Retains WBC Crown

CALI, Colombia, June 1 (Reuters).—Colombia's Rodrigo Valdes battered Argentina's Ramon Mendez to defeat in eight rounds to retain his World Boxing Council middleweight title here last night.

The Colombian floored his challenger five times. Mendez was down twice in the eighth round and his left eye was practically closed before Colombia's referee Humberto Caceres stopped the one-sided fight.

Valdes, 28, defending his title for the second time since he beat Benny Briscoe in Monaco more than a year ago, also knocked down Mendez twice in the second round.

In a preliminary bout, Emile Griffith lost a chance to fight for his sixth world title when he was outpointed by his former sparring partner, Juan Carlos Duran of Argentina, in an elimination bout to challenge for the light-heavyweight championship.

Duran won an unpopular and surprising decision in the 10-round fight. The Argentine, who once sparred with Griffith in preparation for a title match with Italian Nino Benvenuti, won a shot at the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title now held by Argentina's Victor Galindez. Duran, 25, who lives in Genoa, won his 37th bout against two defeats and two draws.

In other title fights:

At Bogota, Rodolfo Martinez of Mexico retained his share of the world bantamweight boxing title when his challenger, Nestor Jimenez of Colombia, didn't come out for the eighth round. Martinez's crown is recognized by the World Boxing Council.

Observer

Presidential Delivery

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A knock at the door. It was the President. He was beaming. "Guess what I have for you," he urged.

"Snapshots of the sinking of the Cambodian Navy," I said.

"A check," said the President, showing an envelope. "This is your tax rebate."

I kissed his hand and made a grab for the check but he withdrew it with his quick football moves.



Baker

"I want you to think of this check as a tool that will get the economy running again," he said. "By spending it, you will create new demand for goods that will fire the great engines of American production, creating jobs for millions of workers whose soaring income will swell the coffers of the nation with rising wealth."

"How much money is the check for?" I asked.

"Exactly $91.63," he said.

I wept with pride at the thought that the President was entrusting me with $91.63 to restore America to economic health.

"There, there," he said. "I know it's a big responsibility, but you know America has faith in you."

"I won't let America down, Mr. President. You can count on me."

* * *

Obviously moved, the President took the check from its envelope and showed it to me. Then he grinned. "Now," he said, "for another little surprise. Listen to this."

And he strode to the telephone, dialed somebody extremely vital to the life of the nation and ordered an increase in the price of oil.

"Gosh, Mr. President, doesn't that mean I'll have to pay more for gasoline?"

"Exactly," he smiled. "And not only gasoline. You will have to pay more money to stay warm in the winter."

"And," I noted, "since the air-conditioner works on electricity created by burning oil, more money to stay cool in the summer."

The President smiled appreciatively at my quick grasp of economics. "Yes," he said, "there will be another fine surge in your electricity bill."

"And don't forget," I pointed out, "the price of everything that moves to market by truck will go up to cover the rising cost of transportation."

"Everything," the President agreed. "Food, clothing, record albums and chewing gum."

"Hey, that's not all," I reminded him. "Since all those higher oil costs will also have to be paid by the city and the state, too, it means they will both have to raise my taxes to avoid going broke."

"I really like a quick learner," said the President, clapping my back.

* * *

My pleasure was abruptly ruined, however, by a sudden enlightenment. I understood why the President had still not handed me the check.

"Mr. President," I said. "You're not going to give me that check for $91.63, are you?"

He grinned with delight. "You are one of the brightest tax-rebate recipients I've visited all night," he said. "If you tell me how you figured it out, I'll let you have your check."

I told him it was easy. "You bring me $91.63 so I can fire the great engines of American production by buying more goods. Then you raise the price of everything so the $91.63 will all be siphoned off for old goods before I can get around to buying any new goods. This way you get credit for giving me $91.63 without giving it to me and I get the blame for not firing the great engines of American production because I spend all the money on oil."

The President was so pleased he took out his taxpayer roster and stuck a gold star beside my name.

"For being so clever," he said, "I'll let you cash the check yourself, if you'd like to spend the cash on higher oil prices for yourself."

I declined with gratitude, endorsed the check to him and asked him to do me the honor of throwing it away himself. He agreed to do so. He was a nice, agreeable guy, especially if you didn't care much about firing the great engines of American production.

16 Indicted in L.A. On Charges of Pirating Movies

LOS ANGELES, June 1 (UPI).—Sixteen persons have been indicted on charges they pirated box office hits like "The Godfather" and "The Sting" and sold them to collectors and exhibitors in foreign countries.

The action was described as the first major crackdown on motion picture and television film piracy, which the film security office of the Motion Picture Association of America estimated costs the movie industry $100 million annually.

The defendants were named in 15 separate indictments yesterday by a special federal grand jury which accused them of illegally duplicating and transporting in interstate and foreign commerce some of the biggest money-making films in Hollywood history.

Among the films were "The Exorcist," "American Graffiti," "Fiddler on the Roof," "The French Connection," "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "The Soumd of Music."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Chester Brown, who headed a nine-month investigation into the alleged piracy, said additional indictments were expected.

Herod's Hippodrome Found Near Jericho

JERUSALEM, June 1 (Reuters).—A hippodrome built by King Herod about 2,000 years ago has been discovered during excavations near Jericho, according to an archaeologist.

Ednuld Netser said he had identified the site from aerial photographs of the Jericho area. A trial dig uncovered the outside walls. Last month tiers of seats surrounding the hippodrome were found. A large bath and luxurious villas have also been unearthed.

The historian Josephus mentioned the site in his account of the death of Herod. The ailing king ordered some 300 local notables to be executed there on the day of his death, to ensure mourning in every house in Judea.

It was when Mr. Kissinger began a discussion of the Arabic and Turkish languages with his hosts that Mr. Hattersley began slipping back.

An Englishman's Hike With Kissinger

By Richard H. Growald

ANKARA (UPI).—Britain's minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Roy Hattersley, huffed and puffed and tried to keep up with Henry Kissinger.

The U.S. secretary of state galloped on across the marble floor of the Mustafa Kemal Ataturk Memorial.

Mr. Hattersley wanted to keep up—but finally stopped and glancing at his wristwatch, discovered he had an urgent appointment elsewhere.

Mr. Hattersley was the last of the leaders from Britain, Iran and Pakistan to try to keep up with Mr. Kissinger's pace in a burst of unscheduled sightseeing.

All the statesmen had joined Mr. Kissinger in a protocol-required hike of a quarter of a mile uphill with 48-inch-wide wreathes to lay at the tomb of the founder of modern Turkey. The wreaths laid, his colleagues started to make for their limousines. But not Mr. Kissinger.

He asked to see the memorial sights. The Turkish hosts beamed. Mr. Hattersley and the other delegate to the Central Treaty Organization meeting looked up at the hot sun, sighed and turned to trail Mr. Kissinger.

They followed him into the hall where he inspected Ataturk's possessions.

All dutifully signed a book for VIPs. Only Mr. Kissinger paused with pen in hand, searching for words to fit the occasion.

"In reaffirmation of my great respect for Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his great achievement—the Republic of Turkey with which my country is pleased to be allied," he wrote. He signed with a flourish.

By the time Mr. Kissinger reached the showcase which holds Ataturk's fur-lined coat and his sword cane, the Iranian and Pakistani envoys had faded away. Mr. Hattersley still hung in.

The Englishman smiled when Mr. Kissinger pointed out Ataturk's birth certificate. Mr. Hattersley managed a nod when Mr. Kissinger paused to examine the artwork on Ataturk's cigarette cases and tea service.

Mr. Kissinger, who has never lost the professor's rumpled look, passed by Ataturk's tailcoat and top hat but stopped to admire one of the Turkish hero's tweed knicker suits.

Mr. Hattersley seemed genuinely puzzled at Mr. Kissinger's continuing show of interest in such things as Ataturk's whips and underwear and sickbed pillow.

The Englishman said "Ah" when seeing Ataturk's framed photograph of the late Duke of Windsor. Mr. Kissinger paid more attention to Ataturk's autographed pictures of Chiang Kai-shek and early Soviet leaders.



United Press International.

Minister of State Roy Hattersley at his London desk.

Mr. Hattersley frowned, as if trying to figure out Mr. Kissinger's interest in Ataturk's personal library, including such books as "Ali the Caliph" and "Fear Allah and Take Your Part."

It was when Mr. Kissinger began a discussion of the Arabic and Turkish languages with his hosts that Mr. Hattersley began slipping back. By the time a red-faced Turkish guide fumbled a question from Mr. Kissinger about Ataturk and a smiling Turkish honor guard officer had supplied the answer, Mr. Hattersley was 10 yards behind.

When Mr. Kissinger strode off to pay a silent tribute at the grave of Ataturk's lieutenant, Ismet Inonu, Mr. Hattersley gave it up.

Two Black South African Actors Discuss Art and Race

By William Glover

NEW YORK (AP).—Being named Broadway's best dramatic actors has not exactly thrilled John Kani and Winston Ntshona, the black actors from South Africa.

"It's like Arabs winning a camel race in Jerusalem," said Ntshona of their joint 1975 Tony Award.

"The whole thing is not just part of our lives," said Kani, and that ended their comments on the silver medallions for their portrayals in "Sizwe Banzi Is Dead" and "The Island."

Solemn, dedicated and skeptical, the pair prefer to discuss artistic purpose and race issues. Conversation is a wary mix of candid feeling and diplomatic disclaimer.

"Our job as artists, we believe, is not to make changes in society," Kani said. "We don't have the ability to do that. We reflect life. We are the mirror of the society to look into. Our job is to raise questions, but we have no answers."

Ntshona touches on another possible reason for their emphasis on wanting to be regarded only as artists. "Everything that comes out in the press here about us is printed there," he said, referring to their homeland.

Kani, 32, and Ntshona, 33, have been getting international attention for several years with "Sizwe Banzi Is Dead" and "The Island." Both plays, which they co-authored in 1972-73 with Athol Fugard, concern the apartheid regulations governing South Africa's blacks.



Associated Press.

Winston Ntshona (left) and John Kani.

In London, Dublin and Cardiff the productions were admired. Last fall, along with director Fugard, Ntshona and Kani arrived at the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven, Conn., and since have been installed at Broadway's Edison.

General critical admiration was not equaled by audience attendance, but with modest operating costs, the plays have been kept on view by the four sponsors. The box-office gross increased after the Tony citation and now a four-month national tour has been arranged, starting this month.

Although admitting they have only seen two American cities, Ntshona said, "The very word freedom which you use is a myth. There's no freedom in this country, not for blacks, where you tie them down with economic strings."

Kani and Ntshona met 17 years ago during high school. Subsequently, they joined the Serpent Players, a South African amateur group still in operation that performs everything from the classics to locally produced plays.

In Johannesburg and elsewhere, the Serpent Players perform publicly before blacks, Kani said, "and in a very private context to mixed audiences." Fugard works with the group, the noted white author technically listing Kani and Ntshona as "house servants" so that the trio can collaborate.

"We don't always agree with Fugard," says Kani. "It is not necessary." One disagreement centers on the novelist's belief that American and other foreign playwrights should not have prohibited performances of their works in South Africa.

"If you have pigeons and fowls that are supposed to get the same feed," Ntshona said, "and only the pigeons get it, let not that feed come in."

Since arriving in the United States, the two actors have become clients of the William Morris Agency, the big talent corporation that also represents such performers as Lauren Bacall, Deborah Kerr, Steve McQueen, Marcello Mastroianni and Warren Beatty. Kani and Ntshona are unimpressed by that, as they are by progress in race relations.

"What does it mean?" Ntshona challenged. "You put an animal in a cage and let it starve and then you exercise some form of conscience and let it loose within a barren land. It's as good as if you left it in that cage."

He continued:

"What we do and say is out of love. There is no country we hate. We hate what is supposed to be hated."

Do they feel they have accomplished anything on their travels?

"Accomplished is not the word," Ntshona answered, "but we are doing something."

PEOPLE: *Pasternak Is Remembered At a Grave Near Moscow*

Not far from Moscow, visitors trickled through the village cemetery of a writers' colony on Friday, bearing bouquets of flowers to lay on the grave of Boris Pasternak. While the 15th anniversary of the death of the controversial author of "Doctor Zhivago" went ignored by the official Soviet press, it was not overlooked by scores of Russians, including many young people. They traveled by train to Peredelkino, about 15 miles southwest of downtown Moscow, in an informal pilgrimage that has become an annual ritual among Russian intellectuals. The visitors threaded their way through a maze of iron fences surrounding the graves to a hedge-sheltered plot where the novelist and poet lies buried near three pine trees. Some at the grave clasped newspaper-wrapped volumes of Pasternak's poetry. He is best remembered in Russia as a poet although "Doctor Zhivago" won him the Nobel Prize for literature. The novel, about a handful of people buffeted by the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, remains banned in the Soviet Union.

A middle-aged biologist and a young actor, among others, read some of Pasternak's verses while the small crowd listened respectfully or followed along in other copies. By late afternoon, when Pasternak's sons, Leonid and Yevgeny, arrived with their families, the grave had all but disappeared under the strewn bouquets. "It's shameful there aren't more people here," remarked one poet as he left. "It's out of ignorance. Someday, thousands will visit this grave."

* * *

Not far from Los Angeles, the luncheon guests began with bloody marys and found their names inscribed on tombstones instead of place cards—with year of birth only. Waitresses wore mourning-black dresses and hats and veils, and a horse-drawn hearse was close at hand. While a church organist played lugubriously, Alfred Hitchcock presided at the black-clothed dining table in a "cemetery." But it was only the back lot of Universal Studios in Hollywood, where the 75-year-old director with the macabre sense of humor indulged "an old dream of staging a gourmet meal in a graveyard." Naturally, his new movie, "Deceit," has a pivotal scene in a cemetery.

* * *

In Tehran, a Royal Court spokesman has denied any relationship between the Shah of Iran and a California mother and daughter living on welfare. The Marin County district attorney's office had reported Aria Atabay as the 15-year-old daughter of Gail Hohlweg and her former husband, Amir Reza Atabay, whom Deputy District Attorney Milton Byams identified as a nephew of the Shah. He said Iran would be asked to pay back $1,683 in welfare funds granted for the support of Aria. The Tehran spokesman said Saturday that there was no relationship whatsoever between the Shah and the Atabays.

* * *

"It's like any other prom," said Susan Ford as her class gathered Saturday for its senior prom at the White House. As she talked, couples danced to the blaring sounds of hard rock from the Outerspace Band in the East Room. The students did the bump, the swing, and even the Lindy. Miss Ford's date for the evening was Billy Pifer, who said they first met at the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, where she was crowned queen several weeks ago. She called him afterward and invited him to be her escort at the prom. Miss Ford, 17, is to graduate Thursday from the Holton-Arms School, a private school for girls in the Washington suburb of Bethesda, Md.



Susan Ford and Billy Pifer in the East Room.

* * *

"We will not be able to use your body in our centerfold," the letter says, "...on a scale of 0 to 10, your body was rated —2." The letter carries the name Playgirl at the top and apparently has been sent to men around the country. But a Playgirl magazine spokesman said last week that it is not responsible for the mailings and described them as "a very cruel hoax." Phil Paladino, public relations director for the women's magazine, which features photos of nude men, said Playgirl has received 44 inquiries about the letter, many from people who think it is legitimate. After thanking the individual for sending in his photographs, the letter goes on to say in part: "The rating was done by a panel of women ranging in age from 65 to 75 years old. We tried to have our panel of women in the 25 to 35-year-old bracket rate you, but we could not get them to stop laughing long enough." Paladino said Playgirl is sending apologies to every recipient of the letter who can be found. The magazine plans to turn the documents over to postal authorities for possible criminal investigation.

* * *

"I wonder if I look like Whistler's Mother," Mamie Eisenhower said Saturday as she sat down in a rocking chair presented to her by the fourth graduating class of Eisenhower College. The audience broke into laughter at the former First Lady's remark, made during formal commencement ceremonies at the college in Seneca Falls, N.Y., named after her late husband. The former President's widow, 76, was hospitalized recently after a recurrence of internal bleeding. She has attended all four commencement exercises at Eisenhower College.

* * *

MARRIED: Gustavo Thoeni, 24, Italy's four-time World Cup ski champion, and Ingrid Pfaundler, 23, in Trafoi, a north Italian mountain village. ALSO MARRIED: Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, 31, a great-grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II and Countess Donata zu Castell-Rueden-hausen, in Ruedenhausen, West Germany. DIVORCED: Actress Shirley Jones and actor Jack Cassidy, after 18 years, in Los Angeles.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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7th NEAR UNESCO: 3 rooms, modern, kitchen, bath, phone, atmosphere. Fr. 2,000. 267-03-00.

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